HART
ON
URINES

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D Taylor

THE ANATOMIE OF VRINES.

CONTAINING THE CONVICTION and condemnation of them.

Or, the ſecond Part of our diſcourſe of vrines.

Detecting and vnfolding the manifold falſhoods and abuſes committed by the vulgar ſort of Practitioners, in the iudgement of diſeaſes by the vrines onely: together with a narrow ſuruey of their ſubſtance, chiefe colours, and manifold contents, ioyning withall the right vſe of vrines.

Wherein is contained plentie of profitable and delectable Hiſtories concerning this ſubiect.

Collected, as well out of the ancient Greeke, Latine, and Arabian Authors, as out of our late famous Phyſitians of ſeuerall Nations: their authorities quoted and tranſlated out of the originall tongues, together with ſome of the Authors owne obſeruations.

By IAMES HART *of* NORTHAMPTON.

Neuer heretofore publiſhed.

LONDON,
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TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCE, CHARLES *PRINCE OF WALES.*

SO manifold are the miseries (high and mightie Prince) incident to mortall man, that it may seeme not ill said of [a] *Silenus*, who being taken prisoner by king *Midas*, for his ransome taught the king, that it was best for a man not to be borne; and being once borne, to dye speedily. And in like sort, that the[b] Thracians had some reason to mourne and lament at the birth; but on the contrarie, to feast and reioyce at the funerals of their friends. The manifold infirmities following him from his birth to his buriall, seeme to pleade for this opinion. And therefore no lesse wittily and wisely then truly was it pronounced by the heathen Poet: [c] *To liue, I call to leade a life free from infirmities.* And this was the cause why the [d] ancients ascribed the inuention of Physicke to no meaner author then their gods, as they called thē. The [e] Grecians gaue the famous *Hippocrates* such honours as were dūe vnto their supposed deities, erecting him a state'y statue next vnto *Hercules*. The [f] Romanes for recouering their Emperour *Augustus* out of a dangerous disease, celebrated the memoriall of his Physitian *Antonius Musa*, in erecting for his perpetuall praise a statue of brasse next vn-

a *Cicero in Calce lib. 1. Tusc. quæst.*

b *Lang. epist. medicin. lib. 2. epist. 2. ex Herodoto & Lactantio.*

c *Viuere quid est nisi valere? vita. Martial.*

d *De his vide Polyd. Virg. de inuent. rerum lib. 1. cap. 20 ex Plin. & aliis.*

e *Hippocr. in epist.*

f *Plin. lib. 29. cap. 1.*

to *Æsculapius*, besides the libertie this Emperour allowed him in his life time to weare a ring of gold; whereby he promoted him to the order of Nobilitie. *Critobolus* was likewise highly honored for curing king *Philips* eye without any deformitie. King *Ptolomee* for curing of his sonne *Antiochus*, bestowed on his Physitian *Erasistratus* a thousand talents of siluer. And a learned late writer maketh mention of an Italian Noble man, who hauing at a certaine time inuited some Marquises and great Lords to dinner, and hauing disposed of euery one of his guests according to his greatnesse, and a sumptuous chaire yet standing emptie at the vpper end of the table, his guests guessing it was reserued for himselfe; he suddenly taking his Physitian *Iacobus Rheginus* by the hand (to the great amazement of these Nobles) placed him in this sumptuous seate; adding likewise these words: *Sit thou here, the meanes and instrument of my health, whom thus all Princes ought to respect and honour.* These few instances among many (mighty Prince) I haue offset purpose set downe, to the end it may the more plainly appeare, how highly both this Art & the professors of the same haue bene in former times honoured; and how much it is, by meanes of ignorant and vnsufficient practisers now adayes debased. The which as it is by diuers meanes occasioned, so is this impostorious coniecturing by vrines (I meane as most do vse it) none of the least. In the former discourse I aduanced the auantguard of my forces against this vsurper on another mans right: and in this I now set forward the whole forces of the maine battell, not onely to batter, but to beate downe, if it be possible, this so enormous abuse. And as the former, so was this last birth, in the very first conception, consecrated to your Highnesse. As therefore it pleased your High-

De magnifico Pandulfo Malatesta Brixiæ, Bergami atque Fani domino, hæc Iohannes Michael Sauonarola in prœmio ad lib. de balneis.

Highneſſe with your Princely protection to grace my former labours, and kindly to accept of the ſame; ſo do I now moſt humbly intreate you, with a gracious aſpect to countenance theſe my latter paines. The gift, I grant, is farre inferiour to your greatneſſe; but the ſaying of *Plinie* doth ſomewhat comfort me, affirming that [a] ſome nations vnfurniſhed of frankincenſe, offer vp milke and cakes made of meale and ſalt to their gods. *And the ſame deities* (ſaith the Poet) *are pacified with the poore farmers turfe and corne.* [b] And it hath bene a grace for greatneſſe, to accept of ſmall gifts at meane mens hands, and thought no vnbeſeeming thing for great Princes to fauour learning and the louers of the ſame. But fearing to offend your Princely eares with prolixitie, the weight of matters now in hand requiring greater breuitie, I will here ſurceaſſe, beſeeching the mighty God of *Iacob*, who hath deliuered you from the dangers of the deepe, and manifold perils by land, and brought you ſafe home to Engliſh ſoile, to the great comfort and content of all true hearted Britiſh (not Babiloniſh) ſubiects, heape and multiply vpon your Highneſſe his mercies and bleſſings, both externall, internall, and eternall. Amen.

a *Lacte dijs multæ gentes ſupplicant & mola falſa litant. Plin. proœm lib. 1. natur. hiſtor.*

b *Sæpe deis hoſtiis ter honores, ceſpes & exigui placuerunt ſacra colono. Stat. ſyluar. lib. 1.*

Your Highneſſe in moſt humble obſeruance,

IAMES HART.

To the kind and courteous Reader.

IT is not vnknowne to thee, kind Reader, that the last yeare I published in our English tongue a * discourse concerning this same subiect of Vrines; wherin were contained the manifold abuses committed by diuerse sorts of persons, builded only vpon this rotten foundation of inspection of Vrines, as is ordinarily vsed, there at great length prosecuted, with the originall of this error, and many instances of such errors there at length related, the vnsufficiencie of this signe alone set forth, and proving the necessitie of the Physitians presence with his patient, if it be possible. Afterwards also were set downe diuerse scopes and indications requisite for the cure of the disease, prescription of remedies vpon the bare inspection of the vrine onely, reproued, together with diuers other things there at great length to be seene. In the Preface thereof I engaged my selfe for the publication of a second part concerning this same subiect, after a more particular manner. And of this I purposed to haue made thee partaker about a twelue moneth ago, according as the catalogue then made mention, but that some rubs haue vntill now robbed me of the effecting my purpose.

* Called the arraignement of vrines.

Summe and substance of this whole discourse

In this therefore I enter into a narrow survey of all the seuerall parts of vrine, which for this cause I call the Anatomie of vrines. Now whereas for breuitie I haue passed by the seuerall significations, and vncertaintie of some colours of

of vrines, to wit, such as do decline from any one extreame, what concerneth the same, may easily, by that which hath bene said of the same extreame, be vnderstood. Now if any shall enquire what is the cause I spend so much time about this subiect: I answer, it is by reason of the old inueterate opinion, or rather errour, which most people haue conceiued concerning this strumpet; whom for this cause I haue here vnmasked, and layed open to the view of euery one that will not shut his eyes in the cleare Sunne-shine; and that to the end that none may be circumuented by the fraud and cozenage of such as abuse her for their owne benefit. But lest any should imagine these things to be but fancies fetcht from mine owne braine, therefore not contented to set down mine owne positiue opinion, I haue both backt, fortified and flanked it with the bulwarks of the best writers of ancient and later times, whose owne words I haue truly translated, directing thee likewise, learned Reader, to the marginall quotations, where for thy recreation and better satisfaction, not the names of the authors onely, and the particular places, but the very words of the originall are often set downe, that so it may more euidently appeare, that this latter iurie finds her guiltie, as the former great enquest after the inditement found Billa vera. *The condemnation must then of necessitie follow, since the parties offending hauing had these three last assizes allowed them to pleade for themselues, haue said nothing. This sentence I referre to this * sage assembly, who, as I hope, will take this publicke businesse, as a matter of no small moment, into their serious considerations. But me thinkes I heare some say, what is then the vse of vrines in discerning of diseases? or serueth it for no vse at all? I answer, that so farre am I from abrogating this so ancient and necessarie a signe, receiued by all our ancient and late writers, which I do highly esteeme, and account of the same being rightly vsed,*

* The honorable Court of Parliament.

vſed, howbeit as it is commonly vſed, it is moſt ſhamefully abuſed.

The right vſe of vrines.

The right vſe of vrine then is, together with all the reſt of the ſignes and ſeuerall circumſtances of the diſeaſe (in ſuch diſeaſes I meane where it is of any force or validitie, in ſome diſeaſes being of no vſe at all) to giue vs notice of the nature, together with the changes and alterations, as likewiſe what is like to be the iſſue of the ſame. The Phyſitian is therefore firſt to enquire diligently into the nature of the diſeaſe, together with all the other ſignes and circumſtances thereof: and then, comparing all together, to giue forth his beſt and moſt aſſured iudgemeut. Moſt fooliſh therefore and abſurd is the ſottiſh cuſtome of the countrey people now a dayes, bringing the vrine to the Phyſitian, it may be in ſome old oylie or inkie bottle, and then to demand of him as of ſome Delphian oracle, the whole nature of the diſeaſe, the patients age, and diuerſe other things wherewith they ought to acquaint vs, as alſo with all the other ſignes and circumſtances of the diſeaſe: euen as the client is to lay open his cauſe to the Lawyer, how learned ſoeuer, and skilfull in his profeſſion. It is yet not vnworthie the obſeruation, that one and the ſame vrine hath often diuers and ſeuerall ſignifications, and therefore vnleſſe by diuerſe other ſignes and circumſtances limited, can neuer affoord vs any certaintie, as hereafter both in the colours and contents the enſuing diſcourſe ſhall make manifeſt. And thus may the right vſe to the wiſe and vnderſtanding eaſily appeare; eſpecially to ſuch as haue bene or yet ſhall hereafter be admitted vnto ſuch myſteries. And therefore ignorant Empiricks, women, and many other ſuch, haue no ſhare or intereſt in theſe affaires, as not being able to diue into the depth of the premiſſes. And as for cleargie men, they cannot be ignorant, that they ought to be employed about buſineſſes of an higher nature. And if they will haue a care

Fooliſh cuſtom of the countrey people.

of

of the soules entrusted to them, they need not trouble themselues with their bodies. Now that one signe, in some diseases onely to be obserued to be of any vse, should with a Papall prerogatiue assume all authoritie vnto it selfe, is both against common sense, daily experience, and the authorities of the learned. The pulse will pleade for a preheminence aboue the vrine: and to iudge of this, as of a number of other signes, it will of necessitie require the Physitians presence. Now that the vrines in many diseases, and those of vndoubted danger, do often shew thee no more then the ground thou goest on; and that many other signes besides are of necessitie to be obserued, hath bene at great length related in the former tractate, and shall yet more plainly and particularly in this which followeth appeare. And for thy more particular information, I haue set downe the seuerall significations of vrines, and that according to the opinions of such Authors as haue written of them; together with some particulars which haue neuer yet bene published by any English writer that I haue as yet seene, as by the contents of the bookes and chapters may appeare. Some things also which haue bene by others written and auouched for vncontrolled truths, I haue confuted as false and erroneous: and that, as I thinke, by vnanswerable arguments, illustrating the same with varietie of ancient and recent authorities, together with plentie of pertinent examples, being true historicall relations, obserued both by my selfe and other Authors: the which howsoeuer they do not simply proue; yet do they not a little illustrate the matter in hand, and make it more perspicuous to the meaner sort. Now whereas I sometimes insert something of the ignorance and vnsufficiencie of some offenders, some may, perhaps, reply, that it may sometimes befall a good Physitian to faile as well as any of them. I confesse Indeed, Bernardus non videt omnia: He is a good horse that neuer stumbled. Neuer to faile

The pulse in many diseases to be preferred before the vrine.

Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. Horat.

faile is a priuiledge denyed to any of the offspring of sinfull Adam: howbeit the learned Physitian building vpon reason and experience, keepeth alwayes an orderly and methodicall course in all his proceedings: and if he may sometimes erre (as being a man and not a God) how much more then an ignorant Empiricke, a shee-Physitian (such a one as now liueth in Northamptonshire, and in whom I wonder that any that hath any braines in his head can see any sufficiencie) that I say nothing of a medling Minister that neuer was trained vp in that profession; shall they I say be obnoxious to error in so intricate an Art, wherein they haue no interest, as being meere vsurpers vpon other mens right? Besides, the vulgar not being able to iudge of the sufficiencie of the learned Physitian, preferreth often the paines of some ignorant Empiricke, (soothed vp it may be by the successe of some casuall cure) before the labors of the most learned & honest artist. But my meaning is here of an ordinary erronious course of practising, euē against the rules of art, & the very grounds & principles of this physicall profession. Of such errors I could haue set downe a multitude, besides those few which I had by relation, either from the patients themselues, or else from some of their most familiar friends and acquaintances, who haue protested, that they will be readie to iustifie the same vpon their oathes. Neither yet let this suffice, that some of their proctors pleade for them a number of happy and successefull euents; since that thus we may often magnifie the most vile wizard, and most ignorant old wife in the countrey: this argument taken from issue and euent being a meere Paralogisme, a fallacie and deceit, taking that often for a true cause which is no cause indeed, as in the conclusion of this discourse shall more plainly appeare. And in this I appeale to the learned and honest Artist, not to such a persons parasite, who taketh for good and current coyne what soeuer commeth

Casuall cures sometimes succeeding, do not proue a sufficiencie in the parties thus practising.

out

out of his mint, nor yet their otherwise honest, yet in this point, too partiall patients, in this particular blinded with the mist of ignorance, or a preiudicate opinion of such mens supposed sufficiencie, they themselues not being able herein to discerne betwixt right and wrong.

Now that this hath bene no [a] *vnusuall custome to browbeat and ouerthow errors, euen in this profession, and for the maintaining of truth to pleade against impoſture, might easily, as well by ancient as later authorities, be euinced, which would be too tedious here to relate. But amongst many, one late writer I cannot passe by (the learned* Libauius *I meane) who hath wrestled with many such monsters; as namely* Michelius, Hartmannus, Scheunemannus, *the impudent Priest* Gramauus, *and that famous, I meane infamous impostor* Ambaldus, *author of that counterfeit* [b] *Panacea, like our* Aurum potabile, *supposed good against most, if not all infirmities; who notwithstanding, for his ignorance not being able to vndergo the triall and examination of the Physitians of the Citie of Ausburg, was most iustly by the Magistate banished the same, and so his fame after a while turned to fume or smoke. And haue we not of late daies had here at home* [c] *some maintainers of truth and opposers of impoſture, some liuing euen at this day? And against this same abuse in particular, besides* Foreſt, Euritius Cordus *published in Latine a learned booke: so did likewise* Guilielmus Adolphus Scribonius, *the learned* Langius *in some of his Epistles, and many others also, as hereafter shall appeare. But I am not ignorant, that whosoeuer will publish any thing in this last and learned age, cannot chuse but vndergo the censure of many iudges, as witnesseth the worthie* [d] Ierome. *Some will perhaps say the stile is too meane and plaine: and others, if there were any elegancie in it, would cry out, he*

a An vsual & ordinarie custome to browbeat & ouerthrow errors and impoſture, and to pleade for truth.

b This Panacæa was a certaine medicine made of saffron, quick siluer, vermilion, antimonie, and certaine sea shels made vp in fashion of triangular lozenges, stamped and sealed with certaine strange characters, and sold at a very deare rate, the very name importing as much as a medicine against all diseases, and was in as great, or greater esteeme among the Germanes, as euer Aurum potabile once here amongst our selues. *Liban. contra Ambald & defens. syntagm. arcan. chym. contra Henningum Scheunem.*

c D. Gwin. & D. Raleigh against *aurum potabile*, D. Cotta against this and diuers ignorant erronious practisers.

d *Hieron. epist.* 132. *partis tertiæ referente Langio.*

playes

playes the Orator (perhaps odious in handling vrines) not the Physitian. And some preoccupied with a partiall and preiudicate opinion, like the diseased of some cholericke feauer, to whō the sweetest things seeme bitter: so whatsoeuer fruite groweth in some mens gardens, be it neuer so good, will giue no content to some mens ouer curious & nice relishes: so hard a thing is it to practise this one point, Omnibus placeto.

Howsoeuer, kinde Reader, if thou come with a desire to submit thy selfe to the rules of reason, to haue thy iudgement rectified if erronious, and with an earnest desire to be fully informed of the truth, let not my labour be lost, but peruse, I pray thee, this tractate, wherein thou mayest perhaps finde something for thy satisfaction. And howsoeuer, perhaps, the cookerie may not giue thee full content, yet remember the matter is but meane, in the which I haue had a greater regard to the matter it selfe, then to the curious manner of deliuering the same; and a greater care to satisfie the simplest vnderstandings (for whose cause I haue principally published these my paines) then with the ornaments of an Orator to please the eares of the most learned. Optimum condimentum fames: A good appetite needeth no sauce. *The Germanes in diuerse places of Saxony, instead of currants bake their cakes with blacke Poppy seeds: and in stead of stewed broth boyle wilde or horse radishes with their beefe. The French findeth a good relish in his soure sauces: and a Spaniard maketh often as great account of a Lemmon, as an English man of a peece of powdered beefe. Whatsoeuer it is, and howsoeuer liked, yet my principall purpose was and is to profit the publicke. If I should pleade a priuiledge from backbiters, and immunitie from malignant tongues, I should sue for that which hath bene denyed the greatest and worthiest personages of ancient and later times. And some varlets haue bene found, who would rather fire the famous temple of Diana,*

Diana, then not minister matter to talke of them. And as for my selfe, I deny not but I shall find some of the offenders here mentioned, who will snarle and grumble at my so plaine and vnpartiall reprouing of their faults. Some, who should haue shewed better example, conscious to themselues of their owne guiltinesse, haue broken the ice already, & as I am informed, haue much repined at the Preface of my former tractate. *If I haue spoken euill beare witnesse of the euill: but if well, why smitest thou me? *Iohn 18. 23.* *If they can iustifie their actions, let them publish their apologie, and let the Reader iudge. But if they can do nothing else but maligne other mens labours, and themselues loyter, I wish them to be silent.*

Carpere vel noli nostra vel ede tua. *Martial.*

Bring forth thy birth, or barke not thus at mine.

But all they can say, moueth me no more then the barking of a dog, or the yelping of a foxe, as knowing that,

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. *Terent.*

Flatterie gets friends, but truth oft enuie finds.

It is for thy sake therefore, kind and vnpartiall reader, who hast learned to value vertue at her highest worth, that I haue vndertaken this taske: which I acknowledge to be so far frō perfection, that I confesse I haue but with a rude pencill pourtrayed out the lineaments of this picture, giuing hereby fit opportunity to some cunning Apelles *to perfect the same hereafter.* Homo sum, humani à me nihil alienū puto: *A man I am, and as all the sonnes of* Adam, *subiect to error.* *Terent.* But let the righteous reproue me, it shall be as a precious ointment, and shall not hurt my head. *So intreating thy patience to take these my paines in good part, not to be too sharpe and censorious, nor yet too open eared to hearken to enuious inuective speeches of any whose sores are here lanced, and to keepe one eare open for thy friends iust apologie, I rest,* Psal. 141. 5.

Thy euer vntained, well-wishing friend, a fauourer of the publicke good, and a profest enemie to all fraud and imposture, IAMES HART.

THE CONTENTS OF THE Chapters contained in this whole Tractate.

IN THE FIRST BOOKE.

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CHAP. 2. Of the vncertaine iudgement affoorded vs by vrines in generall, together with their limitation to certaine diseases, & that out of a manie learned and approoued Authors.

CHAP. 3. That euen in diseases of the Liuer and within the veines, the vrine doth often deceiue the most skilfull Physitian.

CHAP. 4. That by the vrine onely it cannot absolutely be knowne whether a woman be with child or no, contrary to the vulgar opinion.

CHAP. 5. That the sexe cannot be discerned by the vrine.

IN THE SECOND BOOKE.

CHAP. 1.

THat the regions of the vrine are not answerable to the regions of the body of man, as also concerning the substance of vrines thicke and thin; their manifold significations, and vncertaintie of iudgement by the same.

CHAP. 2. Of the accidents of vrine, the quantitie, smell, &c. And that no certaine and assured truth can by them be presaged or knowne.

CHAP. 3. Of the colours of vrines, how deceitfull they prooue,

proone, and first of the colour commonly called palew, & light saffron.

CHAP. 4. Of red vrines; how easily one may thereby be deceiued: of pissing of bloud.

CHAP. 5. Of blacke vrines, and that they are not alwayes so dangerous as they are deemed. Of blew, ash-coloured, leaden and greene coloured vrines, together with their seuerall significations and vncertainties.

CHAP. 6. The manifold significations of white vrines, as also the great vncertaintie of iudgement by the same.

CHAP. 7. Of the circle or garland, spume, and froth, bubbles, smoke, or vapour, and fat in the ouermost region of the vrine, and what certaintie from thence can be collected.

CHAP. 8. Of the cloud, swimme, or sublimation, together with diuerse sorts of residences, and the vncertainrie of their significations.

CHAP. 9. Of the manner of pissing: the retention or stoppage of vrine, totall or in part: of inuoluntarie pissing, both in sickneſſe and in health.

CHAP. 10. Of the fond and foolish opinion concerning distillation of vrines. Of the water of separation, together with the vncertaintie of iudgement by such meanes.

CHAP. 11. The conclusion of the whole discourse, where something concerning issue and euent, and of causuall cures.

THE NAMES OF SVCH FAMOVS Phyſitians as are alledged in this *preſent Tractate*.

Actuarius. *Aëtius*. Ancient Greeke Phyſitians.
Alexander Benedictus. A learned Italian Phyſitian.
Alexander Trallianus. An ancient Greeke Phyſitian.
Amatus. A learned Portugall Phyſitian.
Ambroſius Parœus. Surgeon to three French Kings.
Andreas Laurentius. Phyſitian to King Henry the fourth.
Andreas Libauius. A very learned Germane Phyſitian.
Antonius Valetus. A learned French Phyſitian.
Archigenes. An ancient Phyſitian of Syria.
Aretæus Cappadox: or of Cappadocia.
Beniamin Lobſhuts. A learned Germane Phyſitian.
Chryſtophorus à Vega. A Phyſitian to the high and mightie Prince Charles, Prince of Spaine, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuerſitie of Complutum.
Claudius Galenus.
Diomedes Cornarius. Phyſitian to *Maximilian* Archduke of Auſtria, and brother to *Rodolphus* and *Matthias* late Emperours.
Duncanus Liddelius of Aberdene in Scotland, Phyſitian to *Henricus Iulius*, the late and laſt Duke of Brawnſwicke, and D. of the chaire for Phyſicke and the Mathematickes in the Vniuerſitie of Helmſtadt.
Felix Platerus. Phyſitian to the illuſtrious Duke of Wirtemberg, and one of the D. of the chaire in the famous Vniuerſitie of Baſil in Switzerland.
Franciſcus Emericus, D. in Phyſicke, and practicall profeſſor in the Vniuerſitie of Vienna.
Franciſcus Valleriola. A learned French Phyſitian.
Gaſper Bauhinus. Phyſitian to the late mentioned Duke of Wirtemberg,

Wirtemberg, and D. of the chaire in the aforesaid Vniuersitie of Basil.

Guilielmus Adolphus Scribonius. A famous Germane Physitian.

Guilielmus Rondeletius. D. of the chaire in the famous Vniuersitie of Montpeliers in France.

Hieronymus Cardanus. A learned Italian Physitian.

Hieronymus Mercurialis. A learned Italian Physitian, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Padua.

Hieronymus Montuus. Physitian to *Frances* the 1. French King.

Hieronymus Reusnerus. A learned Germane Physitian.

Hippocrates.

Iacobus Douinetus. A Germane Physitian.

Iacobus Holtricus. A famous Physitian of Paris in France.

Iacobus Syluius. A French Physitian of good account.

Iean Marinello, of Forli in Italie, an Italian Physitian.

I. Flesher. A learned English Physitian.

Iodocus Willichius. D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Franckford on the Oder in Germanie.

Iohannes Anglicus, or *Gatesden,* the Author of *Rosa Anglica,* a famous English Physitian, who liued in anno 1320.

Iohannes Belfortis.

Iohannes le Bon. A French Physitian of good note.

Iohannes Caius. A learned English Physitian.

Iohannes Crato a Kraffiheim. Physitian to three Emperours of the house of Austria.

Iohannes Damascenus.

Iohannes Fernelius. Physitian to *Henry* the 2. French King.

Iohannes Heurnius. A learned Low countrey Physitian, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Leyden in Holland.

Iohannes Langius. Physitian to fiue Electors, Princes Palatines of Rhene.

Iohannes Michael Sauonarola. Physitian to *Borsius* sometimes Duke of Ferrara in Italie.

Iohannes Montanus. A learned French Physitian.

Iohannes Renodæus. A famous Physitian of the same nation.

Iohannes Schenckius. A learned Germane Physitian.

Laurentius Ioubertus. Physitian to *Henry* the 3. French King, Chancellour

Chancellour in the Vniuersitie of Mont-peliers, and D. of the chaire there.

Leo Roganus. A famous Romane Physitian.

Leonardus Turnheisserus. A Germane Physitian.

Leuinus Lemnius. A learned Physitian of Zeland.

Ludouicus Mercatus. Physitian to *Philip* the 2. and 3. kings of Spaine, and D. of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Vallad'olid in Spaine.

Marcellus Donatus of Mantua in Italie, a Physitian of good account, Knight and D. in Physicke.

Martinus Akakia. A learned French Physitian.

Matthæus de Gradi.

Nicolus Florentinus.

Paulus Ægineta.

Petrus Forestus. A famous Physitian of Holland.

Petrus Sphærerius. Physitian to the Archbishop of Mentz.

Rembertus Dodonæus. Physitian to the Emperour *Rodolphus* 2.

Rhases. An Arabian Physitian.

Rufus Ephesius.

Timotheus Bricht of Cambridge. A learned English Physitian.

Thomas Rodericus à Vega. A learned Spanish Physitian.

Besides these, many moe might haue bene to the same purpose, not impertinently produced, which I thought might well be spared, these being to an indifferent and vnpartiall Reader sufficient.

SOME OTHER AVTHORS.

Ælianus.
Aristoteles.
Bible.
Carien.
Catullus.
Cicero.
Henricus Ranzouius.
Herodotus.
Homerus.
Ierome.
Iosephus.
Iuuenalis.
Lactantius.
Martialis.
Nicetas.
Plinius.
Polibius.
Sabellicus.
Statius.
Terentius.
Zonaras.

THE

THE FIRST BOOKE OF THE ANATOMIE OF VRINES.

The Argvment.

IN these two bookes is a continuation of the discourse concerning the vncertaintie of iudgement in diseases by the sole and bare inspection of the vrine onely, without the concourse of the rest of the other signes; whereunto the sight of the patient is altogether necessary. In the first booke and first Chapter, by way of introduction, something is said of the antiquitie, excellencie, and eminencie of physicke; as also concerning the lawlesse intrusion of some ignorant persons vpon this profession, with the absurdities of the same. Then in the next place follow certaine authorities of some famous Physitians against this abuse in generall: and afterwards also in some such diseases where it is thought to be of greatest force and validitie. And after shall fully be confuted that foolish, absurd, and inueterate opinion, of discerning whether a woman be with child or no, by the bare inspection of the vrine onely: and that by vnanswerable arguments, together with some instances, both of mine owne and other ancient and late Physitians of no small note. And lastly shall be plainly demonstrated, that the sexe cannot by the vrine onely be discerned, contrary to the vulgar opinion.

C CHAP.

CHAP. I.

The introduction, where some thing concerning the antiquitie, excellencie, and eminencie of physicke, and of the Lawlesse intrusion of some ignorant persons vpon this profession, with the absurditie of the same.

OVr most great and omnipotent God, of his great goodnesse, hauing first created and framed these glorious globes and orbes of the vniuerse, together with the earth and all the ornaments and furniture of the same, at last made man, that microcosme, or little world, as it were an epitome or abridgment of this great vniuersall world: and that according to his owne likenesse, and placed him in earthly paradise. But not long after being by the serpent that old inueterate enemie of mankind, seduced to sinne, he became a map of miserie, obnoxious to death and eternall damnation; and euen in this life subiect to innumerable sicknesses. So farre notwithstanding, did his makers bountie abound, that not onely sent he him a Sauiour to redeeme him from damnation, but furnished him with innumerable remedies against his manifold infirmities. These *Adam* taught his sonne *Seth*; and he againe (lest water or fire should destroy them) wrote the principles of physicke in hieroglyphicke letters, vpon two pillars; one of stone, against the rage of the water, the other on bricke against the furie of the fire. Thus came the art to be propagated to posteritie: and *Abrahams* seed sojourning in Ægypt that vnthankfull nation, yet for their hospitalitie to Gods people reaped this benefit, that they were by them instructed in the principles of this profession, and many moe besides. The Greeks gained this knowledge of the Ægyptians, who were not idle, but improuing the same, would willingly haue assumed all the honour to themselues. In great honour and reputation was it amongst this nation for many yeares, and the professors of the same in great credit and account with the mightiest Monarches: witnesse the honour exhibited to *Hippocrates* and his posteritie, by the Athenians in particular. And the

Ioseph. antiquit. Iudaic. l. 1. cap. 4. Zonaras annal. lib. 1.

High account of physicke amongst the Græcians.

account

account the Persians made of it, may from hence euidently appeare, that the great *Artaxerxes* sendeth to *Histanes* gouernour of the Hellespont this message. The fame and renowne of the noble *Hippocrates*, of the race & linage of *Æsculapius*, borne in the Ile of Cos, together with his great skill and sufficiencie, are come to mine eares: bestow thou therefore vpon him as much gold as he shall demand of thee, and whatsoeuer he shall haue need of, bestow it vpon him in most plentifull manner, and haue a care to send him to me: for he shall be equall in honour and dignitie with the greatest Princes of Persia. And moreouer, if there be any other wise learned man in Europe, let him be enrolled amongst the Kings domesticke & familiar friends, not sparing for any cost whatsoeuer: for such men are not euery where easily to be found. After many yeares, the Turkish tyrannie like a violent inundation ouerflowing the most part of Asia, together with no small part of Europe, this profession being now banished out of Greece its owne naturall soile, together with the rest of the Muses, it sought for shelter and succour amongst the rude Arabians, where it was welcomed with such entertainment, as such a countrey could affoord it: where howbeit it was enlarged by many such simples as India and Arabia would yeeld, yet haue their bookes bene so branded by barbarous translators, that they are not euen vntill this day freed from the same. Amongst the Romans likewise it was not a little respected, where that worthy Emperour *Augustus* hauing among many others, some intelligence of the great abuses committed by ignorant intruders vpon this profession, together with the great dammage redounding to the subiect, by meanes of this lawlesse libertie, made a law as followeth. *That no person, of what estate or degree soeuer, within the Romane Empire, should either teach or practise physicke, vndertaking the cure of any sicke persons, vnlesse he were first licensed and authorised by the Emperor himselfe, or by such as should by him be deputed or appointed for this purpose.* This law was long inuiolably kept by the succeeding *Cæsars*, vntill such time as the barbarous * Saracens & Turks, vnder the conduct of that monster of mankind *Mahomet*, did with fire & sword waste and destroy a great part of Asia, especially Syria, together

Amongst the Persians. *Hippocr. in epist.*

Vide Sabell. ennead. 9. lib. 2. Zonar. annal. tom. 3. aliosque neoter.

Entertainment amongst the Arabians.

Amongst the Romans.

The law of Augustus Cæsar against ignorant and vnskilfull practisers of physicke.

* *Vide supra, & inter neoter. Chronic. Carion. edit. 1608. in 8.*

together with Greece and the countrey about Constantinople: the Gothe, Huns, & Vandals omitting no kind of crueltie in the other parts of Europe, Italie in particular. These, besides many other miseries, did also subuert and destroy most of the Vniuersities and schooles of good learning, burning the bookes they could come by, and bringing in by this meanes meere barbarousnesse and ignorance. This great inundation and deluge gaue no small encouragement to all manner of cozeners to practise their impostures, sparing neither the persons nor the purses of the oppressed people. This wofull calamitie continued vntill *Lotharius* Duke of Saxonie was crowned Emperour at Rome. This worthy Emperour both erected a number of new nurseries of good learning, and repaired such as were founded before his time, adding and increasing meanes for the maintenance of these new erected schooles and Vniuersities. Moreouer, he caused to be sent for out of euery countrey and kingdome, the most famous and learned men that were to be found, and such as did most excell in euery art and science. And for the better furtherance of this his purpose, he granted many priuiledges and immunities to the aforesaid Vniuersities & schooles, the whole Professors and Students in the same. And thus physicke with the rest reuiued againe; and being healed of her former wounds, was drawne out of the darke dungeon and prison wherin she had so long lien in thraldome and captiuitie, and by meanes of this noble Emperour restored to her former dignitie and libertie againe. Now to adde more grace and dignitie to this noble profession, he renewed againe that worthy law of *Augustus*, inhibiting and discharging any person whatsoeuer, either to practise or professe this or any other art or science, vnlesse he were first licensed from the Emperours court. But well foreseeing the inconueniences which might from hence arise, if all such businesses should depend vpon his court; for this cause he granted this priuiledge and authoritie to the aforesaid Vniuersities throughout the whole Empire. This so wholesome constitution of *Lotharius* all the succeeding Emperours to this day haue continued. And thus came first in these titles of Doctor, Master, &c. not by the appointment of any priuate

Mars enemie to Minerua.

Lotharius first Emperour of the house of Saxony restored learning and learned men in the west.

De his vide orationem doctoris Beniamin Lobschuts impressam cum obseruat. medic. Diomedis Cornarij medicinæ Doctoris.

First originall of Doctors and other degrees in the Vniuersities.

priuate man, but by the lawes of Emperours and Kings of Christendome. Now besides the premisses, I would easily euince both the eminencie and excellencie of this profession from the vtilitie and necessitie, as being of necessarie vse for euery age, estate and degree; as also the worthy subiect thereof, to wit, the body of man, so farre foorth as diseases are expelled, and health preserued; it being also the shrine of the soule, & the costly coffer wherein it is contained, do conciliate no small authoritie vnto the same. Neither yet is the skill in this profession so easily attained vnto, as many ignorant people do perswade themselues. But that there are many things required in him who is to be called natures darling, and great Secretarie of state, at all times to helpe and assist her, when oftentimes she cannot helpe her selfe (vnto which this confused multitude neuer hath attained, and therefore vnworthy to be admitted vnto such mysteries) hath euer bene receiued for an vncontrolled truth. The causes of the disease must be exactly knowne before the cure, and many other things besides. And thus it is recorded of *Aristotle*, that at a certaine time falling sicke, his Physitian there by him prating apace, answered very wittily after this manner. * *Neither cure me like a cowheard, nor yet like a plowman; but first of all let me know the cause, then shalt thou find me obsequious to thy prescriptions.*

Vtilitie and necessitie of this profession.

* Μήτε ὡς βουλάτλω με, ἰφι, θεράπευε, μήτε ὡς σκαπανέα· ἀλλα δηλώσας πρότερον αἰτίαν ἵνα ἕξεις ἕτοιμον πρὸς τὸ πίθεσθ. *Ælian. lib. 9. cap. 23. Polib. lib. hist. 2. & 3. indeque Laur. epist. medicin. lib. 2. epist. 48. Hippoc. lib. 2. de lege.*

The euer praise worthy *Hippocrates*, howbeit in few, yet in effectuall words, setteth downe such things as are requisite in a true Physitian. *Whosoeuer will exactly and diligently purchase to himselfe a firme knowledge in this profession, must of necessitie be furnished with these which follow. Nature* (that is, a potentiall aptnesse, wit and vnderstanding, with a certaine proneneſse and inclination to this profession) *precepts of art, a fit and conuenient place for studie; instruction in the same from younger yeares; diligent and painefull studie, together with a competent and conuenient time.* This likewise did the ancients paint foorth vnto vs in the armes or enseignes of *Æsculapius*, to whom were attributed all the badges and enseignes which do of right belong to a true Physitian, and do all argue assiduitie and painfull industrie.

The armes or enseignes of Æsculapius.

The first was an *Owle*, to giue him warning of the watchfull

paines and care the learned Phyſitian ought to take in finding out the ſeuerall ſignes and circumſtances of the diſeaſe, to the end he may be the more able to foretell the ſeuerall iſſues and euents of the ſame. *A crooked ſtaffe in his hand*; which intimateth vnto vs, that he ought with great care and diligence beſtirre himſelfe, to attaine to the right and perfect knowledge, not onely of the ſtructure of mans bodie, and euerie part of the ſame, as well inward as outward: but alſo the ſeuerall qualities and vertues of all manner of remedies appropriated for the vſe of mankinde; whether they be aboue the earth, encloſed in the intrals thereof; or yet contained in the vaſt dominions of the endleſſe ocean: as alſo with carefull circumſpection, to obſerue and marke the ſtrength of his patients, and their ſeuerall natures and conſtitutions; applying to each and euery one of them in due and conuenient time, ſuch proper and peculiar remedies, as may beſt befit them, and that alwayes hauing a watchfull eye vpon the ſeuerall indications in ſuch caſes required. In his right hand he held a *Dragons head*, coming from the Greeke word δρακω ſignifying a ſharpe and cleare ſight: and next vnto the ſame was a *watchfull dog*; both of them declaring vnto vs, that the Phyſitian ought with a certaine promptneſſe of dexteritie of vnderſtanding foreſee the iſſue and euent of diſeaſes, and then with as great eaſe and facilitie as is poſſible, and without ſparing any paines, eaſe the patients griefe; preſeruing likewiſe and maintaining, as much as in him lyeth, his preſent healthfull ſtate of bodie, and preuenting to the vttermoſt of his power, the imminent danger of dolefull diſeaſes. In his left hand a *pine apple*, thereby letting vs to vnderſtand, that the outward ſhell of this profeſſion is very hard, the inward fruite and marrow, notwithſtanding, being moſt pleaſant, delectable and profitable. At his right ſide was *the winged picture of health, with a pullet in her hand*: & that to the end the Phyſitian might know, that he ought to aime at the health and happie eſtate of his patient principally, and not to become the ſlaue of baſe and filthie lucre and gaine: in like manner manifeſting vnto vs, that by the paines and induſtrious skill of the learned Phyſitian, health is oftentimes maintained; as by his careleſſe negligence, ignorance,

A crooked ſtaffe.

A dragons head in his right hand and a dog hard by him.

A pine apple in his left hand.

The winged picture of health with a pullet in her hand.

rance, & insufficiencie it is easily ouerthrowne. *A pullet*, to shew foorth the Physitians care, in prescribing fit and conuenient diet, according to his patients nature and constitution, as also the qualitie and motion of the disease. For in acute diseases, and such as are of a sudden and speedie motion, as the remedies must be speedie, so must the diet be sparing, answering both to the strength of the patient, and nature of the disease; not being in the meane time vnmindfull of his former custome, countrey or place wherein he liues, with many more circumstances in such cases required. In diseases againe of a long and lingring nature, we must not be so close fisted, but allow them more liberall allowance; yet keeping alwayes in mind the former caueats and cautions. In the end he must be armed against all occasions and sudden occurrents, not forgetting to gratifie the sicke, so farre foorth as may stand with conueniencie. And lastly this *Æsculapian* pourtraict was pictured with a *beard:* signifying hereby, that such as medled with such abstruse mysteries, hauing first bene trained vp in the grounds and principles of this profession, ought to be of a reasonable mature iudgement and vnderstanding, to the end they may proue so much the fitter to mannage such weightie matters.

How carefull the Physitian ought to be in prescribing diet according to the nature of the disease and diseated.

Æsculapius bearded.

But to what end and purpose (will some perhaps say) tendeth this long discourse? Euen to the end it may more euidently appeare, into what disgrace and contempt this noble profession is now growne, and that by meanes of the lawlesse and vncontrolled intrusion of ignorant and vnsufficient persons. Let the Reader iudge ingenuously, whether the offenders be furnished with any such sufficiencie, and let this touch-stone trie them all. Professions farre inferiour to this, haue a number of yeares allowed them to serue and learne, before any be suffered to exercise the same. But here, howsoeuer the Vniuersities be not depriued of their priuiledges, in granting the degrees to the well deseruing: yet is there no restraint of the most ignorant and vnsufficient persons, of whatsoeuer sexe or calling. An ignorant Empiricke that knoweth scarce the propertie of pepper, whether it be hote or cold, yet may practise publickly. Now that I say nothing of ignorant Apothecaries, Surgeons, &c.

Liberty allowed ignorant Physitians, cause of great mischiefe.

the

the other sexe will needs haue a share in these businesses also: and yet in holy writ they are tyed to their housewiuerie. And the heathen Poet bringeth in women medling with their spinning and carding. Their fraile sexe is both vnfit and vnfurnished with sufficiencie for managing of so great matters. It is no wayes sutable to the modestie which ought to be seene in that sexe, to meddle with so publicke a profession. And besides, there being no small commerce betwixt the Physitian and his patient, as witnesseth the worthy *Hippocrates*, who seeth not the absurditie of this their practise? And as for their sufficiencie, it may easily, by that which hath bene said alreadie, appeare. My purpose is not to dwell vpon this subiect, nor yet to vrge many arguments against it, the thing being so absurd in it selfe. I will relate but one tragicall storie out of a late writer, of a mother who made away her owne child, with an intent, as she thought to cure him. *A countrey woman* (saith mine author) *hauing a young sonne of cacheoticall disposition, and now entring into a dropsie, by the aduice of her women-gossips, thrust him, sore against his will, his head foremost, into an ouen, immediatly after the drawing of the bread, stopping vp againe immediatly the mouth of her ouen. Her gabling gossips were officiously attending a better euent then they found, as also helping her to bring to passe this braue exploit. He being once in, was presently suffocated with the smoke for want of fresh aire. The mother within a little space calleth to her sonne oftener then once in an audible voyce, enquiring what benefit he found; who answered her no more then Baal did his Priests. These pratling gossips perswaded this simple woman, that his silence was an assured signe of the benefit he thereby receiued: the which this credulous woman, still hoping where no hope was, easily beleeued: but at length found that which she least looked for; drawing out of the ouen her dead sonne, cured not onely of this, but of all other diseases also; and then (but all too late) blameth as well her owne too too credulous simplicitie, as the malapert boldnesse of the she-physitians, inducing her to vse a remedie farre worse then the disease it selfe.* As for you, *Ladyes and Gentlewomen* (with your good leaues let me be so bold as to tell you my mind in a word or two) howsoeuer I cannot but much commend your great charitie and loue, in affoording both

Prouerb. 31. *Terent. in Andr.*

Hippocr. lib. de medico.

Women altogether vnfit to practise physick.

A tragicall storie.

Alexand. Bened. de curand. morb. lib. 15. *cap.* 25.

1. King. 18. 26 27. 28.

both your paines and your purses for the relieuing of sicke distressed people: yet let me intreate you, not to be too officiously busie, the life of a man being no matter of small importance, and which being once lost, can neuer till the resurrection be recouered. And remember, that there may be an ouersight as well in neglecting a fit and conuenient remedie in due time, as in exhibiting a dangerous and desperate remedie. And whereas often it cometh to passe, that either your necessitie or importunitie doth extort from the learned Physitian good and wholesome remedies either for your owne or others infirmities: yet I intreate you, not to be so indiscreete, as to make one salue serue for euery sore. The remedie indeed may be good, but (as often cometh to passe) ill vsed, or rather abused. And that which you haue sometimes tried to be a soueraigne medicine for your selues; yet another time, by reason of a number of new occurrents, the same remedie may produce an effect farre differing from the former: how much more then in another? The constitution of the partie should be considered, the sexe, age, time of yeare, yea and of the disease it selfe; as whether it be in the beginning, in the increase, in the height, or declining, with many moe circumstances are here to be considered. But put yet the case the remedie be good against such a disease; yet may many other circumstances crosse this iudication in any indiuiduall person, which were here too tedious to relate. It may then easily appeare, that this is a businesse of an higher straine then many do well consider: but of this matter no more. Now howbeit this fretting canker (I meane of vnsufficient, vnlearned, and vnskilfull Phisitians) hath crept ouer the whole Christian world, yet the inconuenience is not in all alike. For howbeit in Germanie Empiricks do so abound that they haue begun of late yeares (supposing it may be that we are here vnfurnished) to come and visit vs here in this Iland, yet can I not but much commend and praise their care and industrie in prouiding for the maintenance of the honest and learned Physitian. There each seuerall Citie, towne, or corporation, hath certaine Physitians entertained by stipends out of the chamber stockes (which there by reason of their admirable industrie, as being

Soles occidere & redire possunt: nobis cum semel occidit breuis lux, Nox est perpetua vna dormienda. Catull.

A good remedy ignorantly or out of seasonexhibited, may yet proue dangerous to the diseased.

The laudable custome of the Germane natiõ in prouiding fit and learned Physitians, and allowing them good maintenance.

much addicted to the publicke good are very rich) a dwelling house being likewise allowed them for their liues: and each Citie or towne according to the proportionable bigneſſe, hath moe or fewer of thoſe ſtipendiarie Phyſitians: and none among them admitted, but ſuch as for their ſufficiencie, and long time ſpent in the ſtudie of that profeſſion, haue taken their degrees in ſome famous Vniuerſitie. All the Apothecaries and Surgeons within the place where they liue are ſubiect to their cenſures, and by them to be controlled; and the midwiues likewiſe by them muſt be admitted. And of all the Apothecaries drugs, as well ſimples as compounds, they take a narrow ſuruey twice a yeare; to wit, euery Spring and fall: beſides the viewing of their drugs immediatly after the buying of them (which commeth moſt commonly to paſſe twice a yeare, at Lerpzig or Franckfort faire) not being lawfull for them to make vſe of any of them vntill ſuch time as they be firſt viſited and allowed by the aforeſaid Phyſitians. At the viewing and viſiting of their wares, is appointed one frō the chiefe Magiſtrate of the Citie, commonly called the Burger maiſter, to ſit in commiſſion with the Phyſitians. If the Apothecarie ſhall be found faultie, or his drugs any wayes vnſufficient, the aforeſaid perſons fine him at their pleaſures; as alſo ſet a reaſonable rate or taxe vpon all his drugs and compoſitions, and that according to the riſing or falling of the prizes of the drugs. Neither yet may the Apothecarie of himſelfe make, mixe, or compound any great compoſition of many ſeuerall ingredients, vnleſſe the Phyſitians, one or more being preſent, firſt ſee all the ſeuerall ingredients, and then allow of the ſame. He can likewiſe take no apprentice into his ſeruice, but ſuch as firſt ſhall be ſworne faithfully to make and compound according to the Phyſitians preſcriptions, not altering any thing in his bill without his knowledge and allowance: the which oath the Phyſitians haue power to exact of the aforeſaid apprentices. Of this ſo laudable and praiſe-worthy a conſtitution this benefit they reape, that firſt of all, the inhabitants are neuer vnfurniſhed of fit and ſufficient Phyſitians, to whom in time of need they may haue recourſe for good and wholeſome counſell: as alſo that the inhabitants in their extremitie

They often viſit the Apothecaries ſhops, and take a ſuruey of his drugs.

The great commoditie of this ſo laudable a cuſtome.

tremitie are preferred before ſtrangers. The moderation of fees likewiſe, in regard of their ſtanding ſtipends, is ſome eaſe to the purſes of priuate men, but eſpecially to the poorer ſort, to whom by this meanes they are the betrer enabled to affoord their counſell for little or nothing. The countrey round about findeth likewiſe euery where learned Phyſitians to aduiſe with, as alſo good and ſufficient ſtuffe, neither fuſtie nor ſophiſticate, and that at a reaſonable rate. Now how farre we come ſhort of this ſo laudable and worthie pollicie, thoſe that know any thing are not ignorant. We are apt enough to imitate that which is naught in out neighbour nations, and why make we not vſe of ſuch things as deſerue praiſe and commendation? From the aforenamed nation we haue ſo well learned quaffing and carrouſing, together with their vnhappy healths, indeed hinderers of all health, that it ſeemeth now to be naturalized amongſt vs: and why are we not as forward for this and ſuch other laudable conſtitutions as tend to the benefit of the commonwealth? But now to our purpoſe.

The idle inſpection of vrine, as it is at this day practiſed, openeth a gap to euery cozener & impoſtor.

One thing which doth principally encourage all manner of cozeners, and euery ignorant and vnſufficient perſon, to aduenture vpon this profeſſion, is the vaine and idle inſpection of Vrines, as it is at this day euery where practiſed; by meanes whereof moſt people are perſwaded that the Phyſitian is able to find out, not onely the diſeaſe in generall, but euen euery ſigne and circumſtance of the ſame. I my ſelfe haue often bene importuned to tell that by this ſigne, which the wits of all the wiſeſt Phyſitians in the world could neuer aſſuredly and certainly find out. To inſtance but in one thing, to wit, the diſcerning of the conception, whether a woman be with child or no: there is not an Empiricke or quack ſaluer in the countrey, that will not make thee beleeue he can tell thee that aſſuredly. Our ſhe-phyſitians (for ſuch monſters now this countrey yeeldeth) will ſay no leſſe. But heare the iudgement of a learned French Phyſitian concerning this point: *To abuſe the inſpection of vrine, to know whether a woman be with child, or no, belongeth to a cozening impoſtor, and not to an honeſt Phyſitian; howſoeuer ſome haue not bene aſhamed to vent ſuch vanities.* But of this at more length

Iohann. le bon. de therap. puerp.

hereafter: now let vs proceed to the maine matter, to wit, to handle this subiect in order.

CHAP. II.

Of the vncertaine iudgement affoorded vs by Vrines in generall, together with their limitation to certaine diseases, and that out of many learned writers.

It is impossible to iudge of the disease, & what concerneth the same, by the inspection of the vrine onely.

IT is growne now adayes a common custome, by the sole and bare inspection of the vrine to vndertake to declare and lay open the whole disease, together with the state and constitution of euery part of the body, without any regard had to such things as the most wise and circumspect Physitians haue left vs in this case to be considered: the which notwithstanding, is as impossible to bring to passe, as by the heat or cold of an house to iudge of the perfection of the same, together with the soundnesse of the walles and timber thereof: or yet by the rubbish of any house carried to some other place, to find out the statelinesse of the former building. To this end and purpose besides the authorities produced in the former Discourse, I will yet bring in a cloud of witnesses to confirme this mine opinion. And in the first place, I will set downe some famous authors condemning this vromantical coniecture, and limiting and confining it within its lawfull lists and limits. Afterwards also shall appeare how our iudgement may erre and mistake, euen in some such diseases as may sometimes by the same be discerned: proceeding afterwards to instance in some particular diseases: where shall not be omitted the confutation of the erronious opinion of the vrines of women with child, as also of finding out of the sexe thereby. Then will we proceed to a particular confutation of all the parts of vrine; whereby shall be set downe the true vse of the same. Now the first author that shall march in the auantgard of this batallion shall be the learned *Langius*; and that both in regard of his great worth and learning;

learning, as alſo becauſe our former author (*Foreſt* I meane) had ſingled out theſe two following Epiſtles, as making for the ſame purpoſe to ſet downe at the end of his diſcourſe of vrines, which I haue thought good with ſome other authorities to inſert into this place.

Concerning Phyſitians who by the inſpection of the Vrine onely, do raſhly and vnaduiſedly pronounce their opinion concerning the nature and ſubſtance of any diſeaſe.

It ſeemeth not a little ſtrange to thee (*kind goſſip*) how it ſhould come to paſſe that the fame and reputation of Germane Phyſitians ſhould be ſo little ſet by either at home or abroad, ſince notwithſtanding, praiſed be God, Germanie is a very fruitfull ſoile, ſtored with moſt excellent wits, where the liberall Arts and ſciences do not a little flouriſh (*inſomuch as that moſt noble and illuſtrius Picus Earle of Mirandole, truly praiſeworthie and euer to be admired, as well for his high pedegree and noble deſcent, as for his excellent and admirable gifts in good learning, did witneſſe that the riuer of Tiber had now of late runne into the Rhene:*) and yet for all this, the noble facultie of Phyſicke lyeth contemned and deſpiſed. The cauſes of the ſame I haue elſewhere declared to be diuers, whereof this is the chiefe, to wit, that the chiefe and principall part of Phyſicke diagnoſticke or ſemioticke, which teacheth vs to know the nature, cauſes, and ſubſtance of the diſeaſe by the ſignes and grounds of the ſame, is either not knowne at all, or at leaſt altogether, in regard of their idleneſſe, neglected; while as the ordinarie ſort of Phyſitians do onely labour to know and diſcerne the nature and ſubſtance of the diſeaſe by the ſole and fraudulent indication of the ſtuckring vrine. But it is acknowledged of all true Phyſitians, that the ground and beginning of finding out aright the true method of curing diſeaſes, is the knowledge of the diſeaſe, together with the place ſeiſed with the ſame, which is not knowne by the bare inſpection of the vrine onely, being but a doubtfull ſigne; but (as *Galen* ſaith well) the knowledge of the diſeaſe is collected by meanes of the place affected, together

Langius tom. 1. epiſt. 11.

In ſympoſio. de republica.

with the disposition of the same besides nature: which being the internall cause of the disease (or the disease it selfe) annoying the action, it is no maruell if the signes of each be common to both: and thus is the disease and place affected discerned and knowne, both by the parts of the substance therof, the contents, adherents, the action interessed, together with the accidents of the disease, from the parts of the substance of the part affected: as if we shall perceiue any gristle of the windpipe to be spit vp with coughing, it doth argue and indicate to vs an exulceration of the lungs, together with a consumption of the same. From the contents; as if thou shalt perceiue the chyle (that is, the meate receiued into the stomacke and a little altered) or the ordure issue out of a wound, thou mayest from thence safely collect that either the stomack, or guts are wounded. Such things also as do adhere or grow to the part, do both declare the disease and the part annoyed therewith. For if vpon a fracture of the scull there grow out little round lumps like vnto little mushromes, it doth argue the dammage and hurt of the membrane or skin couering the braines. No lesse doth the hurt of the action bewray as well the hurt of the organe and instrument of it, as the disease it selfe: as the retention of the vrine doth argue an obstruction in the pipes conueighing the vrine from the kidneyes to the bladder: or the excessiue fluxe of the same being crude and not concocted, doth argue the indisposition of the kidneyes. Ioyne yet with the former, as most pregnant proofes and testimonies of the disease, these inseparable accidents of the same, commonly called *pathognomonica*, the which the disease it selfe doth procure and beget: as a stinging and pricking paine in the side, ioyned with a burning feauer, doth argue not onely a *Pleurisie*, but also that the skin or membrane which enuironeth the ribs is inflamed. And vnto all the aforesaid signes thou mayest, if thou wilt, adde the intricate knowledge of the pulse of the arteries, rather then the vncertaine iudgement by vrine: the which as we do not altogether reiect, so do we not attribute so much thereunto as these impostors do. Now what extraordinarie paines some of the ancient Physitians tooke in searching out any thing which might afford

The great care of the ancient Physitians in

foord them any knowledge or insight in the nature of the disease, thou mayest from hence collect, that to the end they might more easily find out the nature and qualitie of the humour faulty and abounding in the bodie, they did tast of the very sweate that was rubbed off the bodie in the hotehouses, as also of that superfluous matter found in the eares: like as the horse-leaches were wont to taste of the horses dung, whom for that cause that pleasant Poet *Aristophanes* calleth σκατοφάγους, what if by the authoritie of *Hippocrates* I should prooue, that the colour of the tongue, and the rest of the bodie, giueth vs more assured and certaine knowledge of the state of the humours contained in the body and inward bowels, then the vrine? And yet this the ordinarie sort of vrine-monging Physitians will neuer be able to discerne, as not being present with the patient. For as in the yellow Iaundise, a yellow and saffron like colour of the skinne doth better declare any obstruction of the gall-bagge, and an ouerflowing of choler ouer the whole bodie, then the vrine: so doth in like sort the leaden colour of the face, and the rest of the bodie, demonstrate better vnto vs some indisposition of the Liuer and spleene then the vrine. No lesse also doth the colour of the tongue and tast, it findeth & performeth the like. For such as is the humor aboūding in the stomacke or veines, especially when it groweth fierce and vntuly, with such a colour and tast is the tongue most commonly imbrued. Wherefore well and learnedly said the worthy *Hippocrates* γλῶσσα ἔχον σημάινει, that is, the tongue giueth vs notice, as well of the state and nature of the vrine, as of all the rest of the humours of the body. But if thou wilt yet further contend and contest with me, behold I will appeale to *Galen*, who ought to be as our common Maister, so Iudge also in such cases of controuersie. *The sweate* (saith he) *giueth vs notice of the humours superabounding in the whole bodie, but the vrine onely of such as are contained within the veines.* And howbeit these be the chiefe elements and grounds of the most principall part of physicke, called diagnosticke, without which the other part called therapeuticke, or handling the cure of diseases, cannot subsist, and that they be conuinced by most pregnant proofes and

searching out the signes of diseases.

Lib. 4. salub. The sweat a more generall signe then the vrine.

and teſtimonies; yet will they neither giue place to the ſame, nor yet obſerue and marke them: but truſting to the vrine onely, loytering idle at home like the Phyſitians of Alexandria, and ſitting in their chaires like *Apolloes* Prieſts, or ſome old wiſe fortune-teller by her cryſtal looking-glaſſe, it is a wonder to heare how doubtfully and perplexedly, without any ſight of the ſicke, but looking on the vrine onely, they will with brazen faces prate of the patients ſickneſſe: yea further yet, will pronounce of life and death thereby; and that for ſo ſmall a gaine, as ſcarce would the moſt common hedge-whore be hired for the ſame. What great ambiguitie and doubtfull ſpeeches (*good Reader*) need they here to vſe, leſt they be taken tripping? Now if it ſhall happen that any old wife that bringeth the vrine ſhall find them out, thou wouldeſt wonder to ſee the * changes of their countenances. But as if this were yet a ſmall matter, to prate by the ſight of the vrine onely, they are not aſhamed to preſcribe phyſicke to the parties (whom they haue neuer ſeene) and that by reading of bookes, of the which experiments they haue neuer made any triall at all: to whom thou mayeſt moſt iuſtly obiect the ancient Prouerbe. * *A mariner by his booke or ſea card.* But *Hippocrates* and the ancient Phyſitians of the race of *Aſclepiades*, not ſuperficially, but ſolidly learned, did neuer ſettle their iudgements concerning the ſubſtance of the diſeaſe vpon the vrine alone: no nor yet if ſome contents had proceeded from the ſubſtance of the kidneyes, bladder, or parts contained in them, and ſo iſſued out with the vrine: but did rather by the colour, contents, ſwim or ſublimation, obſerue the ſtrength of the naturall parts about the liuer and ſtomach, as likewiſe the concoction of the humours in the veines; to the end that in feuers they might find out the times of the ſame; and ſo might more eaſily foretell the time of the future criſe, whether the ſame were like to be hopefull and healthfull, or dangerous and deadly; and withall to find out the fitteſt time for purging. The which *Galen*, *Hippocrates* his true interpreter, doth intimate vnto young Phyſitians in theſe words. *The vrine giueth notice of theſe parts, to wit, the liuer, kidneyes, bladder, and the ſtrength of the veſſels which containe the bloud, and the weakeneſſe*

De Alexandrinorum medicorum deſidia. Gal. lib. 2. de natura humana. lib. 6. epid. & paſſim alibi.

** Victu Quintiliane colorem.*

Thus do moſt of our practiſing Parſons and Vicars become ſuddenly Phyſitians.

* Ex βιβλίω κυβερνήτης.

neſſe of the ſame, as alſo that faculti̇e which engendreth the humors: but as concerning the infirmities of the braine, the cheſt and lungs, there be other ſignes and ſymptomes of the ſame, whereby their diſeaſes are diſcerned. All theſe things therefore the wiſe Phyſitian is to enquire, ſearch, and find out, from the ſicke himſelfe, and not from the vrine. For this cauſe well ſaid *Damaſcenus* in his Aphoriſmes: *Concerning diſeaſes pronounce not raſhly thine opinion, neither yet looke thou vpon the vrine, vntill ſuch time as thou haſt firſt ſeene the ſicke, and of him demanded and found forth euery circumſtance belonging to the diſeaſe.* With him doth *Rhazes* an Arabian Phyſitian agree in his Aphoriſmes, in theſe words: *It becometh the Phyſitian to aske diuerſe queſtions of his patient, to the end he may attaine to the internall cauſe of the diſeaſe, that by ſuch meanes he may afterwards be able to pronounce ſound iudgement according to reaſon: neither yet let him be aſhamed to aske of the patient, whether the diſeaſe be within or without the veine.* But our Phyſitians, being like vnto the lazie ſedentarie Phyſitians of Alexandria, leſt they ſhould be by the vulgar people (who do commonly beleeue, that the Phyſitian knoweth all by the vrine) taxed of ignorance, are aſhamed to aske of the patient the cauſes and ſymptomes of his diſeaſe. And to the end they may the better accommodate themſelues to the fooliſh humor of the ſimple and more ignorant ſort, they are not a whit afrayed to prate of diſeaſes by the inſpection of the vrine onely. But would to God the truth were with them in greater eſteeme then any popular applauſe, and that they would be warned by the Poet *Perſius*: *If troubled Rome do too much diſpraiſe any thing, then not to reſt and relie vpon her iudgement:* and that they would both ingenuouſly confeſſe, and tell the people how fraudulent and deceitfull, pernicious and lying, is this manner of inſpection of the vrine, brought in by ſome Phyſitians and impoſtors of later dayes, to the great miſchiefe of mankind. Then for certaine would they be more carefull and diligent in ſearching out the natures of diſeaſes by their cauſes, the hurt and hinderance of the action, as alſo by the *Pathognomonicke* ſignes: and then without all doubt ſhould they cure a great many moe, as alſo by this meanes ſhould their names become

Damaſcenus in Aphoriſm.

Rhaz. in aphor.

Si quid turbida Roma eleuaret, &c. Perſ. ſat. 1.

a great deale more famous, both among their owne friends and acquaintance, and among ſtrangers. And by this meanes alſo ſhould theſe wandring and cozening rogues, impoſtors, apoſtaticall monks, perfidious Iewes, enemies to all Chriſtians, the ignorant Pariſh-Prieſts, alchymiſts, and all the rabble of ſuch rake-hels, (but I had almoſt forgotten thoſe old trots, fortunetellers) be thruſt out from profeſſing phyſicke: all the which offenders not hauing learned ſo much as the firſt grounds and principles of naturall Philoſophie or Phyſicke, do without controll or puniſhment trie their deſperate remedies, by the death of many a man. Wherefore there could nothing be deuiſed more profitable and beneficiall for the good of the commonwealth, then that at length all Chriſtian people were freed from the tyrannie and miſchiefe of theſe cruell impoſtors, who by meanes of the ſecret obſeruation of the vrine, vnknowne to the vulgar ſort, do conceale their owne ignorance, and haue, as drones do into the Bee-hiue, crept into this profeſſion. By the premiſſes, I hope thou haſt heard what is the cauſe that Phyſicke and the Profeſſors of the ſame are not of ſo high an eſteeme in theſe our countries at this time.

Of the differences of ſignes, by the which Phyſitians do diſcerne and know diſeaſes, and do preſage the future iſſue of the ſame.

Epiſt. 83. As I heare, theſe barbarous and wicked perſons, falſly aſſuming vnto themſelues the name of Phyſitians, do mutter and grumble againſt me, becauſe of condemning their mad, raſh, and foole-hardie finding out of diſeaſes, by meanes of the vrine onely, for whoſe ſlanderous backbiting I care not a ruſh. For ſuch as cannot helpe, I ſee not how they can hurt me. No more can I conceiue what the Phyſitian can performe, as concerning the cure of the diſeaſe, being ignorant of the nature and eſtate of the ſame. For this cauſe the ancient Phyſitians did with great labour, trauell, and induſtrie, ſearch out the cauſe, the nature and ſubſtance of the diſeaſe, from the which the indications of remedies are deriued, and not from the vrine onely, but from

from the signes called Pathognomonicke, and from the whole concourse of the symptomes or accidents: who did likewise deuide Physicke principally into two parts, to wit, that which we commonly call Therapeuticke, whose most large and common scope, is to cure diseases by contrary remedies: and into that part which we call Diagnosticke; whose most common scope is to discerne the whole and sound from the like, and the sicke and infirme from the whole, being vnlike the one to the other. And this part of Physicke doth farre excell the other, to wit, the Therapeuticke, the which without the Diagnosticke is of small vse or profit. And because it did lay open the perfect and absolute knowledge of the disease, by meanes of the signes Pathognomonicke, proper and peculiar to euery disease, together with the concurrence of accidents, which the Empiricks called σωσδρομὰς (which were nothing else but the collection by obseruation of certaine accidents and circumstances of diseases) the later Physitians therefore gaue it the name σημειοτικὴ, or that part of Physicke which handleth the signes of diseases. Wherefore we cannot but much wonder at *Galen*, a man of so great learning, who besides two hundreth and fiftie bookes written of diuerse sciences, and of all the other parts of Physicke aboue foure hundreth; all being likewise written in so good order and method, that notwithstanding he hath not brought to full perfection this so noble a part of Physicke, called Diagnosticke, but onely dispersedly here and there, especially in that booke called the Constitution or ordering of the Art of Physicke, hath as it were sowne some seeds of the same. But yet *Auicenna*, *Rhazes*, and other Arabian Physitians, and such among the Greeks as haue written of late after *Galen*, as *Paulus*, *Ægineta*, *Aetius*, *Actuarius*, and *Alexander Trallianus*, following the footsteps of the ancient Empiricks, did collect and gather together in euery seuerall Chapter which did discourse of the disease, a great number of the signes and seuerall accidents of the same: but so confusedly and indistinctly, that hardly couldest thou discerne one manner of signe from another: insomuch as thou mayest, not without cause, call their Diagnosticke Physicke, the confused chaos of *Democritus*. And further they do

not inſtruct vs ſufficiently what ſigne of the diſeaſe doth argue or ſhew foorth the greater or ſmaller ſtrength. But there is in Germanie at this day, a ſort of idle prating fellowes, more fooliſh then any others, who, as if all the ſignes of euery diſeaſe were to be ſeene in the vrine, are not aſhamed, by the ſole and bare inſpection thereof, to prate and pronounce ſentence concerning the ſubſtance of the diſeaſe, and the life and death of the diſeaſed, as hath bene ſaid alreadie. To the end therefore that their impudencie may be made manifeſt, and layd open to euery one, I purpoſe to inſert ſomething in this Epiſtle concerning the differences of ſignes, to the end that I may miniſter occaſion to ſome others more learned then my ſelfe, to handle the ſame by an abſolute & exquiſite method: the which taske I will alſo willingly vndertake for the good of the ſicke, if I may obtaine ſo much time and leiſure, that at length this ſo hainous a fault, and worthy of no ſmall puniſhment, may be baniſhed from among the companie of all honeſt and ingenuous Phyſitians, and a right and perfect method, as well for diſcerning as for curing, may be ſet downe. Now it is granted, as well among Phyloſophers as Phyſitians, that the effects and accidents do indicate and declare their cauſes. It is likewiſe well knowne, that the accidents are nothing elſe but the effects of the diſpoſition of the diſeaſe. No man therefore can deny, that the accidents (of which number are alſo the actions intereſſed, and ſome things which eſſentially do adhere thereunto) do indicate and declare, as well the diſeaſe as the place affected, as being the harbour and receptacle of the ſame, and vnto which the remedies ought to be applyed. Now as concerning the accidents, ſome of them are called by the Greekes *Epiphænomena*, that is, ſuch as do appeare indeed, but vaniſh away againe before the diſeaſe be at an end: others againe called *Pathognomonica*, which being of the eſſence of the diſeaſe, do both begin and end with the ſame. And theſe be inſeparable and certaine ſignes of the diſeaſe, the concourſe of which doth more certainly and truly declare vnto vs, the nature, manner, and kind of the diſeaſe, then any vrine can do. As a continuall feauer, together with a pricking and ſtinging paine in the ſide, a great cough and ſhortneſſe

And in England alſo.

Diuiſion of the ſignes.

neſſe of breath, when as they concurre together, and come as it were all at one inſtant, are euident and certaine ſignes of a *Pleureſie*. But other accidents which do after ſucceed, are called *Epiphænomena* or *Synedreouonta*, as if thou ſhouldeſt ſay, aſſeſſors or aſſiſtants to the diſeaſe, vnto the which alſo they are not inſeparably annexed, nor yet haue their originall together with the ſame; but for the moſt part, either ſeldome, or after a doubtfull manner, do accompanie the diſeaſe, not making vp the ſubſtance, but certaine differences of diſeaſes. As in a *Pleureſie* a red, bloudie, or yet yellowiſh ſpittle, a paine extending it ſelfe to the breaſt bone or neather part of the *midriffe*, watching, deliberation, and terrible dreames: theſe accidents are called aſſiſtant or accompanying, and do declare either the difference of the diſeaſe; or elſe the mildneſſe or malignitie of the ſame. Now it behoueth the Phyſitian to ponder and expend with himſelfe in ſuch a concourſe of accidents equally, the ſtrength of euery accident apart, and to compare together ſuch as be dangerous, with the other which do promiſe greater ſecuritie. For if thoſe which are dangerous do vanquiſh and ouercome the ſtrength and vigour of nature, either by their force or number, then mayeſt thou boldly pronounce, that danger is not farre from the doore. And againe on the contrary, if ſuch as do promiſe ſecuritie be of greater power then the former, then ſhall the ſicke eſcape out of the deepe danger of *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, and by the vertue and power of a happy *Criſis*, ſaile forth into the hauen of health: and that yet more aſſuredly, if in the meane time perfect ſignes of concoction ſhall appeare. Amongſt ſuch ſignes ſome are called *Decretorie*, or *Iudicatorie*; other ſignes of cruditie and concoction; others againe do foretell the ſecuritie or danger of the diſeaſe. Now the ſignes of concoction, after the beginning of the diſeaſe is paſt ouer, and the humours by meanes of the naturall heate, well concocted, ſequeſtred, and ſeparated from that which is putride and corrupt, do appeare about the time of the increaſing or vigour of the diſeaſe, in the *vrine*, *ſpittle*, *ſuppuration of Impoſtumes*, *(which is not vnlike vnto concoction performed in the veines)* as alſo in other excretions: for the excretions of euery part of the

Signes of concoction.

body, as also of the humours, which are nothing else but the superfluities and relickes of concoction, do shew foorth the indisposition of the same. Wherefore in the infirmities of the chest, and instruments of respiration, a spittle white, euen of an equall consistence, is alwayes a good and laudable signe of concoction. But if the sicke be not at all able to spit out any thing, then doth it shew foorth absolute cruditie; and if he should chance to spit a spittle without any mixture, being thin, wateriſh, & of a leaden colour, or of the colour of verdigrease, it doth not onely argue cruditie, but doth also portend the vtter ouerthrow of the patient. But the vrine being an excretion of the second concoction, doth certainly shew foorth the crudity and concoction of the humours contained in the veines, guts, liuer, and places adioyning, the said parts being annoyed, either with feauer, inflammation, Scirrhus, or yet any other distemper whatsoeuer. For if the same both in colour and substance be like vnto such vrines as are vsually seene in perfect health, hauing a residence white, euen, and like vnto well concocted matter, it doth truly witnesse vnto vs, not onely the concoction of the disease, especially in feauers, but also that the naturall force and power is a great deale stronger then the disease, and therefore that it is like to obtaine the victorie in the conflict with the crisis. But by this meanes the vrine is no Pathognomonicke signe, and yet a necessarie signe of concoction and cruditie, and worth the obseruing in feauers, diseases of the neather belly or intrails, and places adioyning to them. Wherefore *Galen* in the exposition of the predictions of *Hippocrates*, doth grant, that the vrine doth shew foorth and demonstrate the state and disposition of the parts of the liuer, kidneyes, and bladder; as likewise of the strength or weakenesse of the vessels containing the bloud, and of the naturall power and vertue which is the ingenderer of the humours: howbeit the same *Galen* againe affirmeth, that there are other Pathognomonicke signes belonging to the braines, lungs, mother, sinewes, &c. And yet notwithstanding, might one, not without cause, auouch, that the vrine giueth notice of some infirmities of the place through which it passeth, not primarily and principally, but

Vrine no Pathognomonick signe of concoction, and yet to be obserued.

but by accident, to wit, by reason of the contents thereof, which are nothing else but excretions proceeding from those parts which do conueigh and carrie the vrine. Wherefore *Hippocrates* witnesseth, that if any do void by vrine, either *grauell, or little thinne scurfe, or matter like vnto scales, or courseſt dressings of bran, little gobbets of flesh, congealed bloud, matter or small haires or threeds, like vnto the small veines knit together vnder the crenices taile*; these things declare that the bladder is annoyed with a scab, and the kidneyes with the stone, suppuration, the rupture of some veine, or some other infirmitie. But lest any should rashly apply the signes of vrine to any other then the aforenamed diseases, this famous father of Physitians doth adde immediatly: *Take heed therefore lest thou be deceiued, the party making such an vrine when the bladder is amisse; for then such vrines belong not to the whole body, but ought to be referred to the bladder onely.* There is yet another fearefull and dangerous disease belonging to the kidneyes, called *Diabete* or *Poldropsy*; being an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine, called of the Greekes by reason of this vnsatiable desire of drinking *Dipsacus*. This disease is answerable to the disease called *Lienteria*: and for this cause they are continually forced to drinke, all which being nothing at all changed, in colour, substance, or in smell, they do voide forth againe as they receiued it, and that by reason of the imbecillity of the returning and altering powers and faculties of the kidneyes. Now that such an vrine is the proper and pathognomonicke signe of this disease, no man of vnderstanding, I thinke, will denie. Followeth now the third sort of signes of concoction of superfluities, to wit, the excretions of the bellie, belonging to the first concoction; the which being soft, fashioned according to the concauitie of the guts, and somewhat fastened or stiffe, being also voyded at the accustomed time, and answering in proportion to the food receiued: then, as saith *Hippocrates*, they do shew forth and declare the strength of the naturall faculties of the stomacke, together with the good digestion thereof. These three sorts of superfluities then giue particular notice of the proper state and disposition of such parts of the bodie as they passe thorow, together with the strength of the

Prænot. lib. ex edit. Pres. vel prognost. 2. ex edit. Heur. & lib. de natura hominis circa finem.

Diabete.

the naturall powers: and first the superfluities of the meate do argue and declare the force and strength of the stomacke. For this cause the Emperour *Antoninus* his groomes of his stable did daily both taste and smell to the ordure of his stately horse, knowne by his greene furniture, to know whether he had well digested his food or not. Now the vrines are signes of the state of the bloud in the *veines*, and disposition of the *Liuer*, which is appointed to be the hote harth or kitchin for concoction of the humours. The spittle in diseases of the chest, is vnto vs a signe and token of concoction or cruditie: and those of the first sort, to wit, of cruditie, are for the most part euill, and often proue very dangerous: the others againe are often messengers of an healthfull and long looked for *crisis:* whence is this saying of *Hippocrates: Concoction doth portend and signifie both the speedinesse of the crise and assured health: but on the contrarie, cruditie doth menace and threaten either the breaking forth of some tumour, or great swelling, or else some great paine or griefe, or yet a relapse into the same disease againe.* There are yet many moe decretorie signes which concerne the future *crise*, as also diuerse prognosticke signes foreshewing life or death, the full explication of which would rather require a great volume then an Epistle (the which haue bene exactly described by *Hippocrates*,) but especially the intricate signes of prediction by the pulse, as also the signes both of the disease it selfe, and of the place affected or interessed; the which also I willingly passe ouer, by reason that their power, force, efficacie, and signification, doth depend vppon the signes of concoction; neither are there any amongst all the signes of concoction more necessarie for the Physitians vse, then these *pathognomonicke* signes. And tell me, I pray thee, how shall the Physitian euer be able to cure vncouth and vnknowne diseases, vnlesse the *pathognomonicke* signes first lay them open to his view and consideration; in the finding out of which, the ancients tooke so great paines, as hath bene said alreadie. But since it is not the worke of the Physitian, but of nature, to concoct and cure diseases, it shall be very needfull for the Physitian to know assuredly the vigor and strength of the naturall power and force, whether it be like to ouercome the

disease,

diſeaſe, or to faint vnder the burden of it, by which meanes we ſhall attaine vnto more certaine and aſſured ſignes of life and death, then euer did thoſe ſoothſayers and wizards, whom the Romanes did maintaine for the benefit of their ſicke people; whoſe prophecies and predictions no man of ſound iudgement will euer beleeue to containe any matter of truth. But ſuch prognoſticke ſignes as are collected from concoction, are ſo firme and ſure, that *Galen* doth boaſt and brag, that he was neuer by them deceiued. Now our piſſe-prophet Phyſitians are either vtterly ignorant of them, or elſe notwithſtanding ſet light by them: who, notwithſtanding, ſitting idle at home, are nothing at all aſhamed, by the vrine alone to deliuer their *Delphian* oracles concerning all diſeaſes: who neuertheleſſe, haue neuer ſo much as taſted of this ſo noble part of Phyſicke called *diagnoſticke*, without the which the other, to wit, *therapeuticke*, can neuer ſubſiſt: yet are they neither aſhamed to aſſume vnto themſelues the cure of vnknowne diſeaſes, nor yet to arrogate and vſurpe the name of Phyſitians. Farewell, and write backe vnto me againe, after what method and order this *diagnoſticke* part of Phyſicke ought to be both written and taught. Thus farre *Langius*.

We will now proceed to ſome moe authorities, prouing the impoſture committed by ſome, aſſuming to themſelues the skill of diſcerniug any diſeaſe by the inſpection of the vrine onely; and then will we produce ſome authorities to tell vs what diſeaſes may by the vrine be ſeene, and how in the verie ſame we may ſometimes be deceiued.

From the premiſſes it may plainly appeare, how eaſily ſuch Phyſitians are deceiued, who truſt too much to the iudgement of the vrine onely: for ſuch may well be compared to the vulgar ſort of people, who are of opinion that not onely the diſeaſe it ſelfe, but euen the primitiue or externall cauſe may alſo be ſeene in the ſame: as did appeare by that clowne who reproched a very learned Phyſitian, becauſe he could not diſcerne his cart and oxen in his vrine. Now that this our aſſertion is true, it may eaſily appeare, in that the vrine may alter and change vpon diuerſe occaſions: as by the quantitie and qualitie of diet: by reaſon of exceſſiue motion: by plentifull euacuation, &c. *Iohann. Michael. Sauonar. lib. de vrin. cap. 1.*

Of the erronius and prepoſterous iudgement of diſeaſes by vrine.

Hiſtorie. *Diomedes Cornarius, lib. conſil. medicinal. de hiſtor. admirand. rariſ.*

Georgius Rithamer a Gentleman of Vienna, being incited by the great concourſe of people which did daily in ſo great abundance ſtocke about this baſe roguing and cozening Empiricke (who came hither of late) to heare his opinion concerning their vrines, woulds needs likewiſe in ſome matter heare his opinion. Hauing diſcourſed a little with this Scoggin concerning the errand he came for, caſting his eyes vpon the table, he eſpied a Greeke booke lying vpon the ſame, whereupon he began preſently to ſmell out his knauerie. For this cozening varlet was altogether ignorant of all manner of learning and good literature, inſomuch that he could ſcarce ſpeake two Latine words: and as for the Greeke, ſo farre was he from vnderſtanding the ſame, that he knew not ſo much as one letter of that language, as being brought vp vnder an Empiricke as ignorant as himſelfe. He afterwards confeſſed vnto vs, that the ſtoue where he lodged had two doores, at one of the which people ordinarily entred to talke with him: the other ioyned cloſe to the kitchin, at the which a blind woman went out & in, who asked people before they came to ſpeake with the Impoſtor, what their errand was: and then hauing learned what ſhe would, returned againe by the ſame way, acquainting the villaine with the whole matter and ſeuerall circumſtances: by which meanes he did exceedingly abuſe the ſimpler ſort of people. It came to paſſe another time, that a certaine graue matrone did moſt earneſtly require that ſhe might haue acceſſe to him (for he would not eaſily admit euery one to his preſence, to the end his credit might ſeeme the greater) affirming likewiſe to this blind woman, that her huſband was now readie to dye by reaſon of his exceſſiue bleeding at the noſe, vnleſſe he had ſome preſent remedie prouided. She being at length let in, he told her preſently without asking her any queſtion, thy huſband bleedeth at the noſe, and ſo wrote her downe ſome thing in a paper, with the which ſhe departed, & euery where did magnifie and extoll the great skill of this notorius cozening raskal. O moſt execrable fraud and impoſture! And yet now adayes, not a few, not without great hurt and preiudice to the poore diſtreſſed patients, do thus increaſe their meanes, and by the like impoſture

Of ſuch baſe ſtuffe we are not vnfurniſhed here at home.

posture purchase to themselues no small gaine. Such a one is that notable impostor, the Iew I meane, practising his imposture at Vienna, these many yeares by past. But heare againe the cunning imposture of another of these knaues, recorded by the same author.

Another. *Idem ibidem.*

It is not vnknowne to many, how that a few yeares ago there liued here a certaine cozening knaue, who by the bare inspection of the vrine onely did most boldly and confidently affirme, that euery one whose vrine was brought to him was either surprised with that feauer cõmonly called Synochus; or else would tell them some strange and more then ridiculous and monstrous tales: as that some drop of bloud was fallen downe from the heart into the neather belly, & so had produced the disease; or else that the heart was enuironed about, as it were with some bonds, which did bind it hard, with many other such ridiculous conceits. After the deliuerie of this his so ridiculous vrinarie oracles, he prescribed most commonly for euery one to sweat; administring to this end and purpose this medicine following, well knowne to euery Apothecaries apprentice: to wit, a litle Uenice treacle, mingled with a litle Campher: and after their sweating, he caused them bleed abundantly. In this age wherein we liue, there is euery where in these our countries so great and so frequent a number of them, which without any controll or punishment, euen in the best Cities and townes, both whores and Iewes, as also any desperate villaine, and bold ignorant Empirickes, do kill and destroy the simple and ignorant people. And all of them by meanes of this so necessarie a signe doth nothing else but practise their imposture. Surely such rogues ought most seuerely and exemplarily to be publickely punished, and to be banished out of all well gouerned Cities and commonwealths; like as we see robbers and theeues by the high wayes to be driuen out of the thickets and forrests to be punished. But alas, so farre are we from banishing this abuse, that many of good worth amongst our selues, haue required, and do yet require, not of my selfe alone, but of many others also both iudicious and learned Physitians, that by the sole inspection of the vrine, without any further inquisition or artificiall coniecture going before, we should Prophet-like tell them, whether the vrine be a mans or a womans; of what age the partie is, what is the nature of the disease; as also what the antecedent and primitiue cause of the disease may be: and whether they haue contracted the same by drinking of bad

wines, by eating too many puddings, or any such like thing. Now if thou shalt herein professe thy selfe ignorant, and canst not Lynceus-like see all this and more in the vrine, thou shalt heare them reply, thou art a dunce, knowing nothing, and that they haue bene with them who haue told them wonders by the water. Thou seest then how absurd an opinion is crept in, not among the vulgar sort onely, but euen among many others also, who would seeme to be of a more refined vnderstanding; as also what great danger doth from hence arise. But yet when as in some cases, with certaine cautions, we do attribute some certainty to the vrine, in giuing vs some notice either of the securitie of the disease, or yet the danger of the same: we are so farre from maintaining and vpholding such base bold varlets, that we desire nothing more, then the driuing of such dunces out of all well gouerned countries and commonwealthes.

But now let vs proceed to declare the vncertainty of this signe, together with the limitation of the same to some certaine diseases, wherein it giueth vs best satisfaction: and we will begin with the famous *Fernel.*

Fernel. Pathol. lib. 3. cap. 8.

Now the vrine if it be neither mingled with too much drinke, or with some other mixture, giueth vs cleare and euident notice of the qualitie of the humours contained in the Liuer and great veines: but more obscurely of such as are contained in the small veines and euery part of the bodie. And a little after.

It doth in like manner euidently declare and set forth the infirmities of such parts as it passeth through: as of the kidneyes, the vrine-pipes, the bladder and the yard. For although it make no long abode nor stay in those passages, yet doth it cleanse away any filth or vncleannesse if any there be. For this cause doth it shew forth the infirmities of such parts as it doth immediatly touch. And againe afterwards.

But now because the custome hath so preuailed, that besides the premisses, many there are who like Prophets will seeme to diuine and coniecture by the sole inspection of the vrine, many things which concerne the disease: whosoeuer therefore for gaining of a little vaine-glorie and popular applause, will accommodate himselfe to imitate them, let him first of all reckon vp at once what soeuer he knoweth by the vrine. For by the exchange of many words foolish wits are easily entrapped,

entrapped, &c. And then concludeth thus: *Whosoeuer then shall vrge the Physitian, as if he were some Prophet, by rash aduenturing, to deliuer his iudgement concerning the sicke by the sole inspection of the vrine, shall carrie backe but vncertaintie; and for the most part nothing but doubting for their paines. But he or she who after a wise and discreete manner doth craue the counsell of an vnderstanding Physitian, shall reape for his paines the fruite of good and wholesome aduice.*

Now let vs heare againe what the *Italian Sauonarola* sayes to this businesse.

From the premisses then we may conclude, that the knowledge we haue of the vrine doth principally concerne the Liuer; and the gibbous or backe part of the same chiefly. Next, and in the second place, concerning the infirmities of the veines: thirdly, and last of all, the infirmities of the other parts of the bodie. And a little after. *From whence we may inferre, that the iudgement taken from the vrine onely, but especially of most other parts of the bodie, excepting the Liuer, is not of any power or efficacie.* Sauonarolo loco supra citato.

Mercatus a learned *Spanish Physitian* attributeth as much to the sweat as to the vrine. But heare himselfe speake.

Now comming to the infirmities of the Liuer, we must declare and lay open such predictions as are taken from the vrine and the sweat: for these two do giue vs certaine notice and knowledge, not onely of this part and the veines, but sometimes also they proone to be certaine signes of the state of the nourishing or vegetable power ouer the whole bodie. Mercatus tom. 2. lib. 3. pag. 25. edit. Palib. 1608.

The same author in another place giueth the pulse a great preheminence aboue the vrine in many diseases, but especially in such as concerne the vitall facultie; which place, as many others to the same purpose out of many learned and approued authors, for breuitie I will here passe by. But *Liddel*, howbeit a late, yet a learned Physitian, and borne in our owne Iland, because he speaketh so to the purpose in this point of vrine now in hand, I could not nor would not passe by. Tom. 2. pag. 492.

Wherefore since the vrines do chiefly proceed from the superfluitie of the parts of the bodie, they can giue vs but a generall knowledge of the disease, giuing vnto vs most euident notice of the good or bad disposition of the Liuer, the veines, the bloud, and humours contained Duncan. Liddel. art. med. lib. 4. cap. 8.

in them, as likewise of the concoction or crudities of the humors within the veines. Next, they shew forth the disposition of such parts as they passe by, to wit, of the kidneyes, vreters, or vrine-pipes, and the bladder: together with such parts whose superfluities they carrie with them: but do nothing so well set foorth the state and disposition of such parts as they do not touch, and from the which they receiue no excretions or superfluities. Againe in the end of the Chapter: *But we must not rashly pronounce our opinion concerning the disease, or yet of the euent thereof, trusting solely to these signes of the vrine, except we be first acquainted with the state and constitution of the partie, and other accidents and occurrences which do concerne him. For sometimes in diseases void of danger, the vrines are farre vnlike to them which do appeare in perfect health, and do shew themselues in a most hideous and fearefull forme, especially vpon the approaching of the crisis; or when as vpon the sudden, by the vigour and strength of nature, the obstructions being opened, a great part of the faultie matter is expelled forth by the vrine. On the other side againe, in dangerous and deadly diseases, as in Pestilentiall and Hectick feauers, the vrines cannot be discerned from those that are made in perfect health: by reason that the malignitie of the disease hath seized vpon the solid substance of the heart, and therefore the whole matter of the disease hauing the course thither, there is no portion nor part of the same to be seene in the vrine.*

It were no hard matter for me to make an enumeration of many moe authors, tending all to the same purpose, and so to fill vp many moe pages, the which, I thinke, would be but to small purpose, since these few may suffice in stead of many moe, all being of the same mind. Now howbeit the vncertaintie of this signe hath sufficiently bene proued by the preceeding discourse, and it were easie for me to make vp a large volume concerning this particular onely, the which howbeit it be not my purpose, yet before I proceed to the vncertaintie of the same in diseases of the *Liuer*, and within the *veines*, I will instance in two or three particular diseases. The first shall be of an impostume in the head.

Historie. *In the yeare 1617. in the beginning of Ianuarie, a young Gentlewoman vnmaried, and daughter to a Gentleman of worth dwelling*

ling not farre from NORTHAMPTON, *the ſeaſon being very cold, and ſhe before of a craſie conſtitution, was ſuddenly ſurpriſed with ſwounding fits, which ended with an extreame paine, eſpecially about the crowne of her head, being accompanied with a ſuppreſſion of her monethly diſeaſe. The paine was for certaine dayes without intermiſſion, howſoeuer ſometimes ſome remiſſion might be obſerued: as likewiſe both in her pulſe and vrine ſignes of a feauer did plainly appeare. After I had vſed diuers meanes of diuerſion, as well by Phlebotomie and attractiue gliſters, as by other meanes, not neglecting hypnoticke, cordiall, and deoppilatiue medicines, according to the ſeuerall occurrences, the diſeaſe gaue her ſome reaſonable time of intermiſſion, with ſome alleuiation of the accidents. The vrine alſo after a few dayes, began to flatter vs with a faire and laudable colour, ſhortly ſeconded with contents anſwerable. The pulſe played his part alſo, and diſſembled as well as his neighbour. The Gentlewoman to any outward appearance, the very day before her death, was like to haue liued many, not onely dayes but yeares alſo: mouing and ſtirring with great alacritie and chearefulneſſe vp and downe her chamber, buſied about her ordinarie employments. When behold, he who ſpareth not the mightieſt Monarchs, on an euening knocking ſuddenly, demands his debt long before his day, and would ſcarce allow her full two houres reſpit for the payment of the ſame. After death iſſued out of her mouth and noſe great abundance of corrupt bloud and matter, as was afterwards told me; giuing vs intelligence of an Impoſtume in the head, which had occaſioned, not the former accidents onely, but euen death it ſelfe alſo.*

Deceitfulneſſe of the vrine in an Impoſtume and paine of the head.

About the ſame time in this towne and countrey about vs, diuerſe were ſurpriſed with Impoſtumes, both in the head and other parts, whereof diuerſe died, among the reſt my counſell was craued for a maid about twentie yeares of age, ſuddenly ſuffocated by an Impoſtume in her ſtomach, which after her death did appeare, by the great abundance of bloud and matter caſt out of her mouth. At my coming to her, I found her depriued as well of ſpeech, as of ſenſe and reaſon, and ſcarce liued aboue 2. houres after my departure. But I will now relate a true hiſtorie of the deceitfulneſſe of the vrine in a conſumption of the Lungs.

In

Another. In an vlcer of the Lungs.

*In Aprill 1622. my counsell and personall presence for a Gentlewoman in Bedfordshire being desired, I repaired thither, where I found her infirmity to be a Quotidian feauer, accompanied with some accidents which did somewhat amaze her. During my abode in that place, there was brought to me the vrine of a young Gentleman dwelling hard by, to haue my opinion of the same. Hauing well viewed it, I found it both in colour and contents, answerable to the most healthfull mans vrine. But after certaine interrogatories, I found that he had bene for a long time troubled with a cough. Being desired to see the partie, I found that he had bene for a long time vexed with this cough, accompanying an vlcer in the lungs: and seeing in him strength now decayed, with an * Hippocraticall face, deaths trustie messenger, I left him to the Prognosticke, which within lesse then the space of three weeks was verified.*

* Of the Hippocraticall face see our arraignment of vrines. lib. 3. cap. 3.

Now would I willingly demand of the most cunning Pisseprophet, what could he haue found out by either of these vrines? or could he euer haue attained to the height and depth of these diseases, by the bare inspection of the vrine onely? And if he had bene beholden to the vse of the best perspectiue glasse that euer was made, could he euer haue seene any such matter in the vrine? But concerning this point we will here surceasse, and proceed to the diseases within the veines.

CHAP. III.

That euen in diseases of the Liuer, and within the veines, the vrine doth often deceiue the most skilfull Physitian.

NOw it may seeme a small matter to instance in diuerse diseases without the veines, the vncertaintie of iudgement in diseases by the vrine onely; but it will, perhaps, seeme more pertinent to declare, that the like vncertaintie sometimes is found in some such diseases as seeme to affoord vs greater certaintie, as in feauers, &c. Now that the vrine is not alwayes a certaine signe in euery feauer, may from hence

hence appeare, that often in that feauer commonly called *Synochus cum vel sine putredine*, that is, that kind of continuall feauer which proceedeth from the abundance of bloud, with or without putrefaction, the vrine differeth little or nothing from the vrines of such as liue in perfect health, as witnesseth *Paulus Ægineta*. The reason why such vrines proceeding of so hote a cause, yet do not appeare of so high a colour, is because of the same immoderate and excessiue heate, which being increased by meanes of the feauer, conuerteth the bloud it selfe into the nature of choler: and thus are such vrines not of so high intense a colour, as those which proceed of choler. Hence also may the error of such Physitians easily appeare, who neuer admit of Phlebotomie, but when the vrine is of high and intense red colour; thinking that this doth alwayes argue abundance of bloud, which neuertheleſſe is most false, as hath bene said. And besides, in that the vrines affoord vs but some generall notice of the cruditie and concoction of the disease, they can neuer informe our iudgement, whether the feauer be primarie or a principall gueſt, or symptomaticall accompanying the disease as the shadow doth the bodie, as is to be seene in *Pleureſies* and diuers other internall inflammations: which is, notwithstanding of no small moment for the methodicall curing of the disease. And yet moreouer, how canst thou euer tell whether it be an intermittent or continuall feauer by this vncertaine signe? Neither *Hippocrates* nor *Galen* did euer presume to know so much; howsoeuer *Actuarius* in this, as in many other things concerning this point, hath troubled himselfe more then he needed. But againe, what if the feauer be composed of diuers humours, melancholy being one, which will not alwayes colour the vrine? *Galen* himselfe instructing vs what vrines accompanie a Quartane in the beginning of the same, saith, they are thin, white, and wateriſh: and a little after, he ascribes the like vrines to the beginning of a Quotidian. And I know for certaine, that sometimes in the beginning of a Quartane, the vrine cannot be discerned from a sound and healthfull mans. And handling hereafter the colours of vrines, I shall make it appeare, that these thin, white, wateriſh vrines, do often accom-

Leo Rogan. lib. 3. de prouid. ex vrin. cap. vlt.

Paulus Æginetæ lib. 2. cap. 27.

Dangerous errors.

Galen lib. 2. de criſ. cap. 3. & 6.

panie other diſeaſes. It is alſo worth the obſeruation, that *Galen* himſelfe, where as of ſet purpoſe he handleth both the differences and ſignes of feauers, maketh ſo ſmall account of the vrine, that he neither nameth it among the ſignes of the Quotidian, Tertian, Quartane, nor yet of ſuch as are continuall or without intermiſſion. And a learned Phyſitian borne in this kingdome, ſetting downe all the ſignes of a Tertian, not omitting the pulſe, yet maketh no mention of the vrine. But what if any malignitie be ioyned with a feauer, may it not marre thy iudgement? It hath euer bene ſo agreed vpon by the learned, and daily experience teacheth vs this truth, that when greateſt danger is neareſt, it is then there leaſt of all to be diſcerned. But concerning this point, heare yet the authoritie of a learned man borne within this land, ſpeaking of that feareſull and terrible feauer, called commonly the ſweating ſickneſſe.

Timoth. Brichius Cantabrig. lib. de med. the. 1. aph. pag. 94.

Iohannes Caius Britannus de Ephemera Britannica, pag. 136.

The vrine in this diſeaſe was ſomewhat coloured, thicke in ſubſtance, variable and inconſtant in the ſwimme and ſublimation (for nature kept no certaine rule or order by reaſon of the violence of the venome) and in all other parts kept within compaſſe.

Now to any vulgar eye, ſo great danger in the like vrine could neuer haue appeared. I my ſelfe haue viewed many more dangerous to the outward appearance, and yet neither death nor danger was to be feared. The *vrines in maligne and peſtilent feauers* are very variable and hard to lay hold on. In ſome the vrine differeth nothing from a healthfull mans: ſometimes againe but a little, as in this laſt inſtance. Againe, in others it followeth the nature of the humour, ſhewing onely the abundance and putrefaction of the humours; as I my ſelfe obſerued 1610. at London in a luſtie young fellow, ſeruant to a Gentleman a friend of mine, and dwelling in the Strand neare to Charing-croſſe.

The vrines in maligne and peſtilent feauers very deceitfull.

Hiſtorie.

This fellowes vrine was very high coloured, with a copious reſidence of red and ſome yellow contents: and the feauer kept the period of an intermittent Tertian ague, as was related vnto me; and was accompanied with a painefull ſwelling in the throate: his bodie plethoricke and cacochymicke, and of a ſtrong conſtitution, and in the Aprill of his age. For this cauſe I preſcribed both phlebotomie and other

other enacuations. But the noiſe of the neighbours about, affirming it to be the Plague (as it proued indeed, many of them dying ſhortly of the ſame diſeaſe) was the cauſe that meanes were by his friends neglected, and he after a few dayes dyed of this diſeaſe.

But before we go out of our owne Iland, let vs yet heare the authoritie of another learned Phyſitian, who liued in this land aboue 300. yeares ago. Heare therefore his owne words concerning Quartanes and other diſeaſes.

Iohannes Angliceus, vulgo Gateſden, in opere practico communiter Roſa Anglica nuncupato.

Now becauſe the Quartane ague is engendred of diuers humors, therefore the vrine is many wayes changed. And thus ſaith Richardus concerning the predictions by vrines: I take God and all the Saints in heauen to witneſſe, that neither by skill and art, nor yet by vſe and long experience in practiſe, I could euer attaine to any certaine knowledge of the vrine, either in the conception, a Quartane ague, the Falling ſickeneſſe, &c.

What the vrines do here declare vnto vs.

Now although I might be a great deale larger in this point, yet will I content my ſelfe with that which hath bene alreadie ſaid. Let it then not any more be doubted, that the vrine is not alwayes a certaine and infallible ſigne of the eſtate of diſeaſes contained in the vrine, as feauers, &c. But what then (may one reply) doth it declare? The cruditie or concoction of theſe diſeaſes, together with the length or ſhortneſſe of the ſame, according to the appearance, and the early or late appearing of the ſignes of the one or of the other (I meane cruditie or concoction) in the vrine. Now omitting alſo many things which might be ſaid concerning diſeaſes proceeding from the ſame, I will inſtance onely in one, to wit, that loathſome diſeaſe of Leproſie. Now as our ſenſes do teach vs, that in all the ſorts of the ſame, the [a] skin is euer infected: ſo whether thou vnderſtandeſt that which the Greekes or yet the Arabians ſo called, [b] it is agreed among all our Phyſitians, that as well the Liuer, which is the fountaine and roote, as the maſſe of bloud, which is as the branches or ſtreames proceeding from the ſame, are much intereſſed and endammaged in this diſeaſe: and therefore by right the vrine here ſhould carrie a great ſtroke, it being alſo the opinion of diuers Phyſitians, that as well the bloud as the vrine of ſuch as are infected with this loathſome

a Αλφος, id eſt, vitiligo, κνησμὸς ſiue pruritus aut prurigo, λειχὴν, id eſt, impetigo, ψώρα, λέπρα, ελφος, nomina ſunt affectionũ, in quibus omnibus male afficitur cutis, à vinoſo aliquo ſucco, qui neſcit aſſimulari, &c. Holler. ſchol. ad cap. 64. lib. 1. de morb. intern.

b *In quouis horum affectuum (lepra ſcilicet & morbo Gallico) membra nutrimentalia (præcipue iecur, à quo omnes corporis partes ſuum recipiunt alimentum) ſere habitualiter laborant.* Mercat. oper. prædict. tom. 2. pag. 126.

disease do much differ from other mens. And yet heare I pray thee what a learned late writer of no small experience witnesseth concerning this matter.

Felix Plater. oper. pract. tract. 3. cap. 4.

But as for my selfe, who haue these thirtie yeares and vpwards, most diligently viewed, and carefully obserued and marked the blond of a great number of such as were infected with this loathsome plague of Leprosie, I do most constantly and assuredly auouch, that neither I my selfe, nor yet such Surgeons as assisted me, could euer in the blond find out any assured marke or infallible token of Leprosie: but in euery respect like vnto the blond of such as enioyed their perfect health: or if at any time it hapned to swerue from the foresaid perfection, that it then appeared no more corrupted or infected then ordinarily we do behold it in the Iaundise, feauer, or any such like disease. The like also I may truly pronounce of the vrine, on the which the vulgar sort doth so much dote. In the same ranke may I also with good right place the pulse, whose change and alteration to enquire after, were to search for a knot in a rush, &c.

But now let vs proceed to a point surpassing vulgar capacitie, and which will seeme to many a strange *Paradox*, or a tale of *Robin Hood*: my meaning is concerning women with child, whether by the vrine onely conception may be discerned: the which point, howbeit it hath bene touched in our former discourse; yet because this is so inueterate an error that hardly can it be expelled out of the minds of many, I will insist a little the longer vpon the same, intreating a little thy patience (gentle Reader) and I hope thou shalt not afterwards repent thee of this paines.

CHAP.

CHAP. IIII.

That by the vrine onely, it cannot absolutely be told, whether a woman be with child or no, contrary to the vulgar opinion.

AS in many other things, so in this point also concerning the conception, ignorance and error haue so farre preuailed, that he who cannot vpon the bare inspection of the vrine onely, tell whether a woman be with child or no, and whether of a male or female, is thought by many not to merit the name of a learned and skilfull Physitian. The which hath made many, lest they should be discredited among the vulgar, cunningly sometimes to learne what they could concerning other signes of conception, and vpon the sight of the vrine, make them beleeue they had found out the whole truth by meanes thereof: and others againe, when as they could learne nothing, haue vpon some presumptions and probabilities put all to the venture, and told them that which they most longed after: and if the prediction happened right, then was this person admired as more then a mortall man: but if otherwise, then might he looke for a mocke or flout for his paines, besides the imputation of ignorance and insufficiencie. Howbeit some are yet more cunning then others, to impute the fault to some other accident, by this meanes still maintaining the ignorant in their former error. This hath bene a great meanes that hitherto the people hath bene gulled, hauing conceiued a sinister and wrong opinió of the honest & learned Physitian, who would not sooth them vp in the same errour. For the better confutation of this point, my purpose is, first to propound some reasons against the same: and in the next place shall march some authorities of the learned: and in the last place something shall be added out of mine owne experience. Now in the first place, according to the common rule set downe, and confirmed by a number of learned writers, *That the vrine ordinarily giueth vs notice of such diseases as are contained within the veines, as also of such places*

Arguments euincing that by the sole inspection of the vrine, it cannot be discerned whether a woman be with child or no.

through which it passeth, it is apparent, that the conception participateth of neither. For in the first place, it is apparent and manifest, that the matrix or wombe is none of those parts contained within the veines: neither yet in the next place, doth the vrine passe through the same. How then is it possible to perceiue any infirmitie of this part by the vrine? Now besides, the bladder and the wombe are two distinct and seuerall parts, appropriated to seuerall ends and vses. And put yet the case that sometimes something might be, by reason of the neare-nesse of the two orifices, conueyed through the common passage, yet this would but seldome come to passe. And moreouer in women with child this conueyance could not be granted, in regard of the exact shutting vp of the aforesaid passage during the whole time of this burden, insomuch that the least superfluitie can then haue no passage, as witnesseth *Galen* in diuers places. Now if any will deny the truth of this point, in the first place I answer, that as I grant that sometimes there may be, notwithstanding that which hath bene said, some euacuation during that time, and that some part of the same matter might be conueyed into the bladder, yet this cometh to passe but very seldome, and in a few. And againe, this would make more against them: for all that is by the learned at the most granted in this case is, that the vrine may sometimes declare a retention and stopping of the menstruous fluxe, whereof if any part during their being with child is voyded foorth (as sometimes some women haue some to spare) the vrine can no more declare any stoppage of this fluxe, and by consequent nothing concerning the conception, vnlesse thou wouldest imagine that there be certaine *ideas* or shapes and pictures of young children conueyed at that time into the vrines of women with child. And yet if this were true, who told these vrine-mongers that the wombe daunced attendance on the bladder, to voyde their seuerall excretions at one and the same time? But put yet the case that some part of this menstruous fluxe, now and then issuing out at the common conduit with the vrine, might shew vs something, yet could it not follow, but that a number of other signes were also necessarie, as hereafter shall appeare.

In aphor. 51. & 54. lib. 6 & 3. de natur. facult. cap. 3. 6. de locis affect. cap. 5. 15. de vsu part.

Their

Their chiefe ring-leader *Actuarius* himselfe, confesseth that the vrine alone is not able to leade vs vnto this truth. Moreouer *Aristotle* acknowledgeth, that the vrines of women with child do differ according to the time that is past since the conception; so that there is not one certaine vrine whereon to repose our iudgement. And according to the opinion of diuerse others, the vrines of women with child alter almost euery day. One of these vrines therefore shall neuer giue notice of the conception, although it might be sometimes discerned by the vrine. And is not this absurditie, to presume to know that by one signe, which many ioyned together can hardly declare vnto vs? Diuerse contents are set downe by some authors following *Auicenna*, which are said to be found in such *vrines*, which neuertheless, haue bene often obserued as well in the vrines of citizens as countrey people of the malekinde, who I am sure, were neuer so much as suspected to be with child. *A certain practicall Professor of the vniuersity of Pisa in Italie (saith Scribonius) a graue ancient Physitian, was wont to say, that such as trusted most to this prediction, were most of all deceiued; and yet he neuer yet in his life time had obserued any such vrines in women with child, as Auicenna describeth: and that moreouer he had often obserued such contents in mens vrines.* Adde yet this argument to the former, that the conception, as also the further growth of the child in the wombe, is properly a naturall action, and no disease at all: for this cause their vrines ought to differ little or nothing from other healthfull womans waters, especially in the first moneths, as I haue my selfe often obserued. Againe what if a woman with child be surprised with some acute disease, as commeth often to passe, will this then thinke you, make no alteration in the vrine? And if there were any certainty in this signe alone, what needed our Physitians trouble themselues with so many? and oftentimes all will not serue the turne. Let it therefore remaine firme and stable, that no certainty can be collected by the sole obseruation of this signe, and that to maintaine the same, is nothing else but meere imposture and cozenage. But that this is not mine owne priuate opinion onely, I will now make it appeare: heare therefore some of our learned Physitians

Arist. 4. degener. anim. cap. 6.

Guil. Adolph. Scribon. lib. de vrin. inspect.

ans deliuer their owne minds, that out of the mouth of many witnesses this truth may be confirmed. Let *Rondeletius* first speake.

Rondel. lib. de vrin. cap. 40. de vrina prægnantium.

It would seeme (saith he) iustifiable, as well by reason as by experience, that the vrine may giue vs certaine and assured notice of a womans being with child. And D. Gabride said, he knew it as assuredly as if he had seene a child in the vrine. But of another opinion are all the ancient Physitians, who haue left vs no signes of the same in the vrine: as also reason it selfe teacheth vs no lesse. For since the birth or conception is without the veines, and the vrine chiefly giueth vs notice of such diseases as are contained within the veines, it can giue vs no certaine assurance of this matter, vnlesse we ioyne therewith all other signes, as the retention of her monethly disease, swelling of her belly, she, notwithstanding enioying her perfect health. &c.

Heare now the opinion of some of our *Italian Physitians*, and first of all let the learned *Mercuriall* vtter his mind.

Mercur. lib. de vrin. cap. 7.

Be it knowne, notwithstanding, that I am not altogether of the Arabian Physitians mind, who haue deuised certaine contents which are not to be found in vrines, to wit, certaine grounds like vnto carded wooll, little motes, &c. No more am I of that opinion, that a Physitian may assuredly know by the vrine whether a woman be with child or no; by reason that of all the signes which Hippocrates hath in diuers places set downe, there is not one that we can certainly trust to.

The same opinion is by his countrey man *Sauonarola* yet seconded.

Sauonarola libr. de vrin. cap. 2. rubr. 6. de vrin. prægnantium.

But here we must be very circumspect, in regard that all these signes of conception may sometimes be without the same, as in the stoppage of her monethly course, ioyned with a false conception; in which case many famous Physitians haue bene deceiued, and their too forwardnesse hath turned to their great disgrace and infamie: as it befell two learned and skilfull Physitians in the Vniuersitie of Pauie, Marsilius de Sancta Sophia, and Petrus de Tussignano, both in my time. Let yong Physitians therefore be carefull, that with the vrine they ioyne all the other signes belonging to conception; amongst which one is chiefe, which belongeth to the midwife to find out, &c.

And *Leo Koganus*, a learned *Romane Physitian*, is of no other opinion.

The

The vrines of women with child (saith he) differ nothing but by accident from other womens, to wit, that then in such women, as well the action of the stomacke, as the appetite and concoction vse ordinarily to be troubled. And yet such is the blockishnesse and stupiditie of some Physitians, that they are perswaded women with child make vrines differing from other womens. It is true, that in women with child, that bloud which was wont to be voyded monethly, is now stayed and kept in, wherefore because the same in the first moneths especially, not being wholly spent on the nourishment of the child, as being then but small, it commeth to passe that the action of the stomacke, as likewise the appetite, together with the concoction are not a litle troubled. And therefore being often, by reason of their longing desires, carried away with a desire of such things as engender little good nourishment, they engender great store of crudities, which may plainly be seene by their vrines, the which are also common to all such as abound in crudities.

Leo Roganus lib. 2. de caus. vrin. cap. 15. de vrin. viero gerentium.

To the former we will adde yet a late writer of the same nation, because he speaketh so plainly and to the purpose. The booke was first written in the *Italian* tongue, and since translated into *French*, out of the which I haue translated this parcell.

Iean Marinello de Formie lib. 3. chap. 5. de maladie des femmes.

Truth it is, that we must not altogether relie vpon the vrine, to know whether a woman be with child or no. For the vrine can giue thee no further assurance of the same, then by the retention of her accustomed monethly course, and by the which we do commonly collect some presumption of conception. Now it may easily come to passe, that a woman may be surprised with many infirmities, which may hide and darken the principall signe of conception (if any there were) in the vrine: such as be headach, any cold, especially being accompanied with a cough, cruditie, or indigestion of the stomacke, great paine in the kidneyes, &c. And which is yet more, the eating of raw fruite, sallets, milke, porke, pease, sperage, cabbage, artichocks, mushromes, and many other such kind of food, not being ordinarie or vsuall to the partie, are sufficient to alter and change, not the colour onely, but the contents of the vrine also. Moreouer the vrine doth most properly and assuredly declare vnto vs, the infirmities of the parts from whence it commeth, and through the which at length it passeth. For the which cause it is more then manifest, that there is no assured knowledge to be

had by the vrine concerning the conception, no more then by the retention of her monethly course, since that without conception the foresaid retention and stopping is found, as well in maides as in married women. The last and most certaine signe of conception is, when as the child beginneth to stirre and moue.

2. *Mercat. tomo. 3. lib. 3. pag. 659.*

Mercatus a learned *Spaniard*, after he hath set downe a number of other signes, at length addeth these words.

As concerning the vrine, howbeit in this case it doth affoord vs but a very vncertaine iudgement, yet may we sometimes draw some certainty out of the same. But how I pray thee? *By obseruing her seuerall vrines at diuerse times, beginning with the first moneth of supposed conception, and so obseruing the seuerall alterations vntill the time of her deliuery approach.* Then withall setteth he downe all the seuerall trials which the famous *Hippocrates* hath left vnto vs, all which were needlesse and superfluous, if the vrine of it selfe were sufficient for this purpose. Now let vs adde yet one storie of the deceitfulnesse of this signe in conception, recorded by a learned Germane Physitian.

Historie.

Diomedes Cornarius in lib. consil. medicin. inter historias admirandas, historia tertia, & prima de peruerso vrin. indicio.

Franciscus Emericus Doctor in Physicke, and of the chaire in the Vniuersitie of Vienna, in his discourse entituled, whether the obseruation of the pulse or of the vrine doth affoord vnto the Physitian more certaine and assured foreknowledge of the life or death of the patient, and printed anno 1557. relateth, that in the yeare 1555. in the Citie of Vienna, a certaine friend of mine (saith he) called Georgius Rithamerus, a man of singular learning, being very desirous of issue, came to one of the Physitians of the Colledge of best note, bringing with him his wiues vrine, to know whether she were with child, as he deemed, or no. The Physitian vpon the bare sight of the vrine onely, did peremptorily affirme, that she was for certaine with child, and that of a boy. After the which time Rithamerus began quite to distaste me; and that onely by reason that vpon the sight of her vrine, together with diuers other signes and circumstances thereto belonging, I had deliuered my opinion, that she was not at all with child. And besides, he prouided with all expedition both midwife, nurse, and all other things belonging to that businesse. It was afterwards constantly and confidently euery where noysed abroad, that she was with child. The women her attendants, by reason of some accidents wherewith she was

now

now and then troubled, appointed her diuerse baths, by meanes whereof being surprised with the falling sickneſſe, she was in a very short time freed from all the miseries of this mortall life. Of whose death being aduertised, I did very earnestly intreate the aforesaid Rithamerus, that both in regard of that ancient bond of loue and amitie betwixt him and me, as likewise to finde out the whole truth of this matter, he would be pleased to giue way to the opening of the dead corps. The which at length, being ouercome, as well by my earnest suing vnto him, as for the great and earnest desire he had to be resolued of the truth of the matter, he did willingly yeeld vnto. In making the incision, we began first with the muscles of the neather bellie, discouering such parts as before were hid, & afterwards ripping vp the peritonæum, we proceeded to the place where the wombe was situate; and although we did perceiue it to be but very small, and to containe nothing within it; yet to the end we might the more clearly see the truth with our eyes, we ript it vp also, and found it cleane, and empty of any thing within it. Now in her life time she was of a whitish bleake colour, and of a cachectical disposition, and had neuer in all her life time borne any child: from whence I did by very probable coniecture collect, that she was troubled with some other infirmitie. For the which cause we proceed still in our incision towards the stomacke; whereas betwixt the peritonæum, and the guts we found good store of water, which did according to the motion of the body, fall sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left side; and from hence arose this erronius opinion of the supposed motion of a liue child. This being after this manner finished, I spake after this manner, My good friend George, you see now after what manner your wife proueth with child. And he, seeing the case so plaine, did ingenuously acknowledge, that he had wrongfully and vndeseruedly bene offended with me, and withall did freely acknowledge his errour. Witnesses with me at this incision, were Doctor Iacobus Walch, companion with me in my Italian studies; as also Andreas Perlachius, a great Mathematician, being also the onely man who had so stedfastly maintained that she was with child.

Now with two instances of mine owne experience I will finish this point.

Historie of a woman with child in the first moneths.

A Gentlewoman dwelling neere Northampton some yeares ago, sent me her vrine, which in euery respect, as well in colour as contents,

resembled the vrine of an healthfull yong man. Hauing found out by some circumstances that it was a womans, I began to suspect that which afterwards proued true, that she was with child. The messenger demanding whether she was not entred into a Dropsie: I replied, I rather enclined to the opinion that she was with child, the which proued to be true. The seruant confessed, another Physitian had before put her in needlesse feare of a Dropsie. The Gentlewoman afterwards conceiued a better opinion of my skill in this point, then I confesse it deserued.

Another of one in the latter moneths.

The same Harueſt, within seuen miles of this towne of Northampton, a Lady great with child, being now within two moneths at most of her deliuerie, sent me first her vrine, and then desired mine owne personall presence for some infirmitie whereof she then complained. The vrine sent resembled, as the former, the vrine of a lustie young man in the Aprill of his age: I obserued it very narrowly, and yet could I discerne none of those Arabian contents, neither carded woull, flaxe, nor huswiues cloth. Being afterwards with her, I found no alteration in her vrine, saue that it was paler coloured which was made in the night, and higher coloured which was made in the day time, contrarie to that which we commonly obserue; and yet neither of them exceeding the colour of a cholericke mans vrine. The Gentlewoman had bene for a long time, euen before her being with child, much troubled with a hote and feauer-like distemper.

This point then being cleared, we proceed now to the sexe, where we shall find no lesse vncertaintie then in the former.

CHAP. V.

That the sexe cannot be discerned by the Vrine.

Absurditie of this opinion proued.

NO lesse absurd an opinion then the former, is it to hold that the sexe may absolutely by the vrine be discerned. As for the sexe in the wombe, the same reasons which were brought against the discerning of the conception by the vrine, will here take hold also. As for the discerning of the sexe in those of riper yeares, the reason

ſon would ſeeme to be more fauourable. The chiefe and principall reaſon alledged for this is, becauſe men are commonly of an hoter conſtitution then women, which is the cauſe that their vrines are dyed of an higher colour; and moreouer, that the contents in womens vrines, in regard of their idle and ſedentarie life, do often exceed mens in quantitie. But this muſt not ſimply be conſidered, but as we commonly ſay, *ceteris paribus:* that is, a man of a good and laudable conſtitution of body, vſing diet anſwerable both in quantitie and qualitie, and auoiding idleneſſe: a woman likewiſe of a colder complexion, as often they are, vſing moderate diet, a ſedentary and lazie life, auoyding hote diet. If, I ſay, one ſhould bring thee two ſuch vrines, demanding to know which were the mans and which the womans, then without great difficultie mighteſt thou giue out a right verdict. But if one ſhold bring vnto thee two vrines, the one of a man, the other of a woman, the one not differing from the other, and the womans perhaps higher in colour and thinner in ſubſtance, (which may by diuerſe meanes come to paſſe) thou ſhouldeſt giue wrong ſentence, then being thus gulled, thou mighteſt be made a gazing ſtocke to thy neighbours, by reaſon of thy peremptorie opinion. Now that ſome women are of an hoter conſtitution of bodie then ſome men, I thinke who ſo denieth, deſerueth rather to haue his pate purged, then to be dealt with with by any reaſon. I my ſelfe haue alſo knowne many a man make paler vrines, with greater quantitie of contents, then women: which may eaſily come to paſſe, by reaſon of great quaffing, daintie fare, and abundance of eaſe and idleneſſe, the engendrers of all manner of crudities. Haue we not now adayes more then a good many whoſe God is their guts, *Fruges conſumere nati*, on whoſe vrines thou mighteſt long looke, before thou couldſt diſcerne any thing materiall or to the purpoſe? As for our women, what if their *Liuer* and *Kidneyes* be hote, as I haue not ſeldome obſerued, may not this bring forth an high water? and will not obſtructions eaſily depriue it of contents. But eſpecially if theſe women be well acquainted with a pipe of Tobacco, a cup of good ſherry Sacke, Malago, or Canary, or yet a cup of good nappy Ale well brewed

Some women of an hoter conſtitution then men.

with ſugar, nutmegge and ginger, may it not now and then not onely colour the vrines, but make their faces flouriſh with ſome orientall carbuncles and rubies? Beſides the former reaſons, will not faſting, watching, perturbations of the mind, diet in quantitie and qualitie, with diuerſe other things moe, alter the vrine as well in man as in woman? It were, perhaps, an eaſier matter to obſerue this difference in ſome hoter climat then our owne, to wit, in *France*, *Spaine*, or *Italy*, where women drinke more water then with vs; eſpecially in *Italie*, where the women are caged vp like linnets to ſing, and are not ſo buſie with the fruite of the grape, nor with the ſtrong barley water as our *Britiſh* women. If I ſhould inſtance alſo in our virgins, more manlike then many men, how were any able to contradict it? But if I ſhould ſend to the cunningeſt piſſe-prophet in this kingdome the vrine of ſome *Hermaphrodite* or man-woman, what would or could they ſay? and to which of the ſexes would they aſcribe the vrine? Now that ſome ſuch are to be found, cannot be denied. It hath bene holden for a truth in all ages: and of late yeares a learned Phyſitian hath written a booke concerning that ſubiect, where he bringeth in a number of hiſtories of ancient and later times. I haue bene alſo credibly informed of ſome ſuch who haue liued here in theſe parts of the countrey. But if the woman ſhall be ſurpriſed with any hote and acute diſeaſe (as the vrine is ſeldome ſent to the Phyſitian but in ſickneſſe) will not theſe confound thy iudgement? Now if the ſexe cannot be diſcerned by the vrine in perſons of yeares, what abſurditie is it to demand the knowledge hereof in a woman with child, where the conception it ſelfe cannot be thereby diſcerned? as alſo where there are ſo many rubs in the way. It is alſo worth the obſeruation, that whereas that learned *Mercatus* diſcourſeth of all the ſignes whereby one may know whether a woman be with child of a male or female, where he omitteth not ſo much as the blowing of the wind, yet ſpeaketh he not ſo much as one word concerning the vrine: no more do many other authors of beſt note.

Gaſpar. Bauhinus de Hermaphroditis.

Iean Marinello among many moe, ſetteth downe many ſignes to diſcerne the ſexe in the wombe, yet ſpeaketh he not ſo much

as

as one word of the vrine. Other authors for breuitie I will passe by. I cannot but wonder what should moue our vrine-mongers to be so peremptory in this their opinion of discerning the sexe by the vrines, as though there were some specificall difference alwayes to be obserued in these vrines: are not the humours alike, and the parts as well semilare as organicall alike in both these sexes? But I will acquaint thee with one historie concerning the prediction of a Parson-physitian, who would certifie a Gentlewoman with child of what sexe it was.

Historie. Of a peremptory Parson determining of the sexe in the wombe.

A Gentlewoman dwelling within a few miles of Northampton, left with child of her late deceassed husband, was very desirous to be certified of the sexe if it were possible. The reason was, because that if a sonne, then was he to be heire to great lands and possessions, which otherwise were entailed to the next heires male. This Parson being by many reputed famous in vromancie, this Gentlewoman had recourse to his oracle. The Parson is peremptorie that she is with child of a sonne. The Gentlewoman and her friends reioyce not a little. But the worst is yet behind: the Parsons prediction proues false, and he a lying Prophet: she is brought to bed of a daughter, and her mirth turned into mourning. If he had euer learned his Philosophie, he might haue learned that, De futuris contingentibus non est determinata veritas: Of future things not yet come to passe, being contingent, no man can assuredly foretell the issue and euent. *But thou mayest here see ex vnguibus Leonem: what manner of men these be.*

Historie. Of a womans vrine higher in colour and contents then a mans.

The yeare 1622. a patient of mine of good account dwelling in Northampton, purposing (according to his vsuall custome) to take some preuenting Physicke in the Spring of the yeare, wished his vrine to be sent to me. The vrine which was sent was of an high and deepe dyed red colour, of a meane substance, a copius red residence. Meeting with him the same day, I asked him whether he complained not of some heate: who replyed, he felt no manner of distemper at all. I wished him yet once againe to send me his vrine, which if it should so continue, I doubted Phlebolomie would be requisite. The next vrine was of a pale straw coloured yellow, with some whitish residents, such as sometimes accompanie crudities. Enquiring afterwards into the cause of this diuersitie of vrines in so short a space, his wife told me, that her vrine had the first day bene sent instead of her husbands. I required of

of her, whether she did not complaine of any inward distemper of heate; who replyed, that she complained of no distemper at all. But within a few dayes she found that distemper in such a measure, as she was glad to admit both of Phlebotomie and other fit and necessarie remedies. The constitution of her bodie is hote, and her vrine answerably high coloured, vnlesse it be accidentally hindered. And this I dare boldly affirme, that during her husbands sickenesse, being a long and tedious, first Tertian, then double Tertian feauer, yet neuer saw I his vrine of so high and intense a colour as that of hers lately mentioned.

And now I hope it doth plainly appeare, that neither the conception, nor sexe can be by the vrine onely discerned. Let vs now proceed to the examination and Anatomie of the vrine it selfe, together with the seuerall parts of the same.

THE

THE SECOND BOOKE OF THE ANATOMIE OF VRINES.

The Argvment.

IN this second booke is set downe a more particular surucy or Anatomie of vrines, & their seuerall parts in particular: beginning first with the common diuision of the vrines into three or foure regions, with the idleneſſe of that ſuppoſed correſpondencie thought to be betwixt them and the regions of a mans bodie. Then followeth the vncertaintie of iudgement by the ſubſtance, and afterwards by the accidents of the vrine, and first of the quantitie: the ſmell followeth, and if any be in loue with the laſt, he may trie it in the next place. Then follow the chiefe colours, their ſeuerall ſignifications, and doubtfull predictions thereby. The confutation of the crowne or garland is handled in the next place, and after it in order, the bubbles, ſpume, fat and froth, fume and vapour in the vrines. The great varietie of other contents challenge to themſelues the next place, where we will begin with the cloud, ſwim or ſublimation, then proceed to the grounds or reſidences of vrines: where beſides varietie of contents commonly called difforme, are alſo contained diuers prodigious hiſtories of ſeuerall ſorts of wormes reiected by vrine. The obſtruction and ſtopping of the vrine, either totall or in part, the ſeue-

rall causes of the same, and diuers predictions, as also the inuoluntarie excretion of vrine, shall not be omitted: and then a word with the Alchymists concerning distillation of vrines. And finally shall follow the conclusion, where shall be answered the obiection concerning euent and casuall cures, with some instances of this error. And for the confirmation of my opinion, I proceed on still in my former method of reasons and authorities both of ancient and late writers, adding here and there some of mine owne obseruations.

CHAP. I.

That the regions of the vrine are not answerable to the regions of the body of man; as also concerning the substance of vrines, thicke and thinne, their manifold significations, and vncertaintie of iudgement by the same.

Actuarius the first inuenter of these regions, &c.

IT hath bene an inueterate opinion, and which hath taken deepe roote in the minds of many, and first brought in by *Actuarius*, that the seuerall regions of the vrine, are answerable to the principall regions or parts of a mans body. Of these regions in the vrine some make three, the highest part answering in proportion to the highest part of the body, to wit, the head and such other parts as adioyne to it: the middle region representing the middle parts of man, as the breast, the bowels, and the parts about them: the neather region of the vrine, the lowest parts from the bowels downewards. Others againe make foure, appropriating the circle in the vppermost part of the vrine, called otherwise a crowne or garland, to the animall parts contained in the head: the ouermost part or superficies to the pectorall parts, heart, lungs, &c. the middle region to the parts seruing for nutrition or nourishment, to wit, the stomach or maw, the liuer, spleene, guts, &c. the lowest or neathermost

neathermoſt part in the bottome of the vrinall, to the parts appropriate to generation. *But this opinion* (ſaith one) *is more curious and ſuperſtitious then true.* Meaning of the foure regions of the vrine, &c. And yet the ſame Author maintaineth the three regions of the vrine to be anſwerable to the three principall regions of the bodie, which I will here confute as moſt falſe and erronious. Now to this purpoſe I thinke it will not be amiſſe, to ſet downe the words of his interpreter, which may ſerue ſufficiently to ouerthrow this error: *Hence may it euidently appeare, in how great an error thoſe Phyſitians are inuolued, who hold a proportion betwixt the height of the vrine and of a mans bodie. Hence alſo cometh it to paſſe, that they affirme that the contents of the vppermoſt region do declare and lay open the griefes of the head, &c. Did thoſe men euer ſee fat fall to the bottome or middle region of the vrinall? Doth not oyle and any fat thing commonly and of its owne accord ſwim vpon the top of the vrine? Neither yet doth it therefore neceſſarily follow, that the head is principally affected; but doth declare and ſhew foorth, either the waſting of the whole bodie, or ſome diſeaſes of the kidneyes. Let them ſhew vs the reſidence called* hypoſtaſis, *in the garland or vppermoſt part of the vrine. The like may be ſaid concerning the bubbles which do alwayes ſtay vpon the top of the vrine, and according to the doctrine of Hippocrates, do Prognoſticate ſome long and lingring diſeaſe of the kidneyes. To what end and purpoſe then keepe they ſuch aprating, that the bubbles which do in order compaſſe the whole crowne or garland about, do declare ſome great paine in the whole head: and if they compaſſe and enuiron but the halfe of the circle or garland, then do they argue a paine but in one ſide of the head? How often are ſuch people pained with the wind Colicke or Hypochondriacke melancholy? In which caſe howſoeuer ſome wind may aſcend vp into the head; yet is not this axiome alwayes of vndoubted truth. The like iudgement may we pronounce concerning other things of the like nature, which moſt commonly follow the condition of their owne naturall inclination and matter, and not the altitude or ſituation of this or that part of a mans bodie.* Thus farre our Author. And the troubled vrine ſo continuing, of the which ſhall be ſpoken in the next Chapter, may ſerue to ouerthrow the ſuppoſed proportion

Iodochus Willichius de probat. vrin. part. 4. c. 1.

Hieron. Reuſ. ſchol. ad cap. prædict. prope finem.

Aphor. 34. lib. 4.

betwixt the regions of the vrine and the body of man; this headach being discerned by the whole body of the vrine, and neither by the circle or garland, nor yet by any bubbles, spume, or froth in the top of the same. But concerning the vncertainty of these particulars, as also concerning the crowne and garland, hereafter when we shall speake of the contents of vrines, I purpose to discourse at greater length. It is now time we come to the substance of vrines, and then to all the parts of the same.

Diuision of the vrine.

I will with the learned *Mercuriall*, diuide the whole vrine into three parts, the substance, the accidents, and the contents.

Of the substance of vrines.

In the substance againe we are to consider, whether the vrine be thicke or thinne, and whether cleare, or troubled and muddie. And this we vnderstand of the whole bodie of the vrine.

Diuerse significations of thin vrines. *Iohannes Vasseus Meldens. lib. de vrin. iudicijs. pag. 30. &c.*

Thin vrines according to *Vasseus* haue manifold significations. First a failing of naturall heate. Secondly, a stoppage of the Liuer, kidneyes, and the vrinarie vessels. Thirdly, weakenesse of nature. Fourthly, that the attractiue power of the passage or pipes of the vrine is endamaged. Fiftly, extreame coldnesse ioyned with drought. In acute diseases it argueth: First the weakenesse of the concocting facultie. Secondly, the crudities of the disease, and of the humours contained in the veines. Thirdly, if it thus continue for a long time, death, if nature be not able to hold out: & if strength continue, some abscesse or Impostume in the neather parts. And in a Crisis threateneth a relapse, as in *Hermocrates* 3. *Epid.* Now how shall any by the bare inspection of these vrines, be able to know whether it hath long thus continued or no, which neuertheless maketh much for a true prediction? The partie seldome taketh notice of it, vntill such time it be sent to the Physitian. The messenger employed, oftentimes hath not seene the partie since the beginning of his sickenesse, much lesse his vrine. Thinne vrines which afterwards turne thicke in an acute disease, saith *Sauonarola*, without any ease or alleuiation ensuing, signifieth a wasting away of the whole bodie, &c. But concerning thinne vrines, which afterwards turne thicke, something shall be further said, when we shall speake of thicke vrines. And concerning thinne vrines in generall, be-

Hippocr. 3. Epid.

Sauonar. lib. de vrin. cap. 3.

cause

cause I shall haue some further occasion to speake hereafter when I shall handle the colours, I will not dwell so long vpon this point. But now come we to the thicke vrines.

Of thicke vrines

The same *Vasseus* giues vs fiue seuerall significations of thicke vrines in generall. First the combat or fight betwixt nature and the humour. Secondly, abundance of humors. Thirdly, the thickening slime and the other parts next vnto it, by reason of cold, if thinne vrine went before. Fourthly, the beginning of concoction, such in the fit of an Ague so continuing. Fiftly, the weakenesse of the strength, and no small store of humours. The same Author againe diuideth these thicke vrines into two sorts: *into thicke transparent, pellucide, and troubled*, called by him *turbida*. This first sort signifieth (saith he) a dissoluing or melting of glassie phlegme, as we see in the vrines of *Epilepticke* persons proceeding of phlegme. If it be of a citrine or yellowish colour, it signifieth choller, like the yolkes of egges. But because the other sort of thicke vrines called *turbida*, or troubled and muddie, is more obuious to the eye, and easilier discerned, I will insist a little the longer vpon the same. The same Author assigneth three significations to such vrines. First, a great agitation and stirring of crude and vnconcoct humours, together with no small store of windinesse. Secondly, abundance of humours, which neuertheless are by nature expelled. Thirdly, the great trouble and encombrance nature hath in the expelling and sequestring such humours. But these troubled thicke vrines are yet diuided into three seuerall sorts. First, some being thinne at the first making, do afterwards thicken: others are made thicke, and after a while settle: and finally, some are made thick, and do so continue, being like vnto horse-pisse. Such vrines (saith *Ranzouius*) as are made thinne, sometimes suddenly thicken and grow troubled: this in health cometh often to passe after exercise, and to others after sicknesse. *And after I haue drunke hard* (saith the same Author) *I make a cleare vrine, which in a very short time groweth thicke, and so setleth to a great residence.* Others hold that it signifieth, that nature now beginneth to set vpon the humor, and to concoct it. I haue often obserued such an vrine, both in perfect health and before and after sicknesse.

Idem Vasseus ibidem.

Significations of thicke vrines.

Diuision of thicke vrines.

Of thicke troubled vrines.

Their seuerall significations.

Diuisiõ of thick troubled vrines.

Henricus Ranzonius lib. de conseruanda valetud. cap. 19.

neſſe. Cold winter weather alſo often altereth thinne vrines into thicke. Such as are made thicke at firſt, and after ſettle to a thicke reſidence, and become cleare, ſignifie and declare vnto vs, that the diſeaſe waſteth away; as declaring nature now to make a ſeparation, after which it expelleth at a place conuenient. Vrines made thicke at the firſt, and ſo perſiſting, are generally accounted, and that not without cauſe, the worſt of the three: which according to *Hippocrates*, argue great headach, either preſent or imminent, being eſpecially ioyned with a feauer.

Aph. 10. lib. 4.

In lib. 1. Prorrh. comment. 1.

But this is not perpetuall, (ſaith *Galen*) *for a troubled vrine generally is an accident of the abundance of raw humours, either concocted or turned into wind, and not of a phrenſie; and yet ſuch an vrine may both accompanie a phrenſie, and be without it, as all other ſuch accidents as neither are contrarie to phrenſie, nor yet proper thereunto. Of theſe vrines which do not ſettle* (ſaith a learned Author) *but yet much more of ſuch as being at firſt made thinne do afterwards thicken, we can giue no certaine prediction: for ſuch vrines do ſometimes onely ſignifie cruditie, and ſometimes againe they are very bad. But the diligent and carefull Phyſitian may by other ſignes diſtinguiſh the ſame.* Another Author maketh vrines ſo perſiſting to be alwayes very dangerous. *Such an vrine* (ſaith he) *doth declare vnto vs, that naturall heate is ſo weake, that it cannot ſeparate the good from the bad.* But yet muſt not this be abſolutely vnderſtood, but with a caution and limitation, common to many ſuch other ſpeeches: to wit, that with ſtrength perſiſting, they ſignifie that the diſeaſe is like to be of long continuance, and without the ſame to ſignifie death. *In ſuch thicke vrines therefore* (ſaith *Roganus*) *we muſt not alwayes be afrayed, as ſome ordinarie Phyſitians are, but muſt likewiſe obſerue ſome other ſignes. In young children* (ſaith *Reuſner*) *if theſe vrines be exceeding thicke, (which oftentimes cometh to paſſe, howſoeuer ſeldome obſerued) beſides the head-ach proceeding of windineſſe, they do alſo ſignifie the paine of the heart, (as they call it commonly) that is, of the mouth of the ſtomach. Such an vrine may proceed alſo from the windineſſe of the paſſages. Thinne vrines afterwards becoming thicke and troubled, if ſtrength decay, it is an infallible token of death: and that by reaſon of the agitation and motion of the matter within the bodie, and*

Leo Roganus de prouid. ex vrin. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Hieron. Reuſn. in cap. 6. part. 1. Iodochi Willich. de probat. vrin.

Loco nuper citato.

Loco iam citato.

the abundance of windie vapours from thence, which nature is not able to ouercome. But before I proceed any further, I cannot passe by a common error, which many as well in towne as countrey do hold, to wit, that when they see such a thicke vrine staine the vrinall, they are incontinent conceited all the danger of the disease is past. But this to be most false, I haue often my selfe obserued, and no doubt so haue a many moe besides my selfe. *Reusner* maketh this one of his signes to know whether the vrine were thinne at the first making or not: for if it were so, then when it thickeneth, it commonly staineth the vrinall. Now when the strength holdeth out, the patient may recouer, and not otherwise. I will instance in one onely, in whom I obserued the vanitie of this opinion, and shall serue in stead of a many to iustifie my assertion.

Confutation of an erroneous opinion of the vulgar sort concerning the staining of the vrinall.

Some nine or ten yeares ago, I was sollicited to affoord my presence and best counsell to a Parson, dwelling within some foure miles of the towne of Northampton, surprised with a burning feauer. Hauing diligently enquired what remedies he had hitherto vsed (for if I remember right, it was the tenth day of his disease) and by whose prescription, I learned that no lesse then three at least, if not foure Parson-Physitians had administred to him, and then the most famous for Vromancie of all the countrey about: howbeit since that time some others are also crept into that societie. I enquired moreouer whether Phlebotomie had bene as yet vsed. They replyed that Phlebotomie had not bene so much as once mentioned by any of them, but that they had purged him, as I thinke with Diaprunum, and I remember not what else, and appointed him some cooling drinkes. His wife added moreouer, that one of them thinking to purchase himselfe some praise beyond his fellowes, would haue bribed Death with foue pounds worth of Aurum Potabile, which she willingly payed for, in hope of her husbands recouerie. But this importunate suter would haue no nay; but vrged still the payment of the debt he came to demand. I told them that Phlebotomie, in due and conuenient time administred, had proued a more soueraigne medicine for this disease, then all the gold of Ophir and both the Indies. I being by them much importuned to let him bloud, absolutely refused, his strength being now wellnigh spent, and some ill signes (the vndoubted harbingers of death) offering themselues

Historie.

This Parson a chiefe proctor for aurum potabile in Northampton shire.

ſelues to my eyes, adminiſtring onely ſome cordials. The next morning I find all waxe worſe and worſe; howbeit his wife, ſhewing me his vrine, which before had bene thinne, and now ſetled to a thicke reſidence, a part whereof did ſticke to the ſides of the vrinall and ſtaine the ſame, which ſhe, beleeuing her neighbours, began to conceiue ſome better hope of his recouerie, and that onely vpon this falſe ground. I aſſured her of the contrary, which ſhortly afterwards proued too true, and the ſame day, being Saturday I departed. The Monday after comes one of his former Phyſitians (not the Parſon who miniſtred Aurum Potabile; for after the ſame he had no moe arrowes left in his quiuer) who, if faire buttered ſpeeches and peremptorie promiſes could cure diſeaſes, he might cure more then euer did the Apoſtles: who then all too late letteth his patient bloud, who ſuruiued not long after the loſſe of this liquor of life, but dyed either that night, or the next morning very early, being about the fourteenth day from the beginning of his diſeaſe. One thing I muſt yet adde concerning the ſignification of thicke vrines, which deſerueth reprehenſion: to wit, *That a Phyſitian maintained, that he could know by the vrine that any were bewitched:* to wit, that ſuch a ones vrine was thicke and muddie, and could not by any heate be turned, as they terme it. To whom it was no leſſe learnedly then truly replyed, *Did you neuer reade in Hippocrates of vrina confuſa?* I cannot but much maruell, that any man that had euer ſuckt in the principles and grounds of Phyſicke, ſhould be ſo farre ouerſeene, this being a peculiar propertie of ſuch vrines, that they will not be turned by any heate whatſoeuer. It is then apparent, how little certaintie is to be collected concerning the iudgement of diſeaſes, by the ſole inſpection either of thick or thinne vrines: to wit, that after many cautions and diuers interrogations, if thou meete with an vnderſtanding meſſenger, and the vrine ſent at a conuenient time, and all other circumſtances obſerued (which neuertheleſſe, ſeldome or neuer concurre altogether) and thou thy ſelfe being wiſe and vnderſtanding, mayeſt perhaps, learne ſomething concerning the ſtate of the diſeaſe, as cruditie and concoction; and it may be, ſome moe circumſtances, and yet the ſtrength of the patient (which is moſt materiall, and the vulgar neuer able to iudge of the ſame)

Abſurd opinion of a Phyſitian, affirming one to be bewitched by the vrine onely.

same) together with many other circumstances, not to be neglected shall be concealed from thee: many of our countrey people, being so ignorant that they thinke their neighbour not a whit amended, vnlesse he be able, as at other times, to fill his bellie with bag-pudding & bacon. And moreouer the ordinary sort of people are seldome able to lay open either their owne or their neighbours infirmitie, they taking chiefly notice either of some accident common to many others, or else of some griefe most affecting them. But besides the premisses, may not the thickneſse of the vrinall, the dimneſse of thy sight, the exceſse or defect of light, or yet if it be brought to thee at candle light (so sottish and absurd is the vulgar sometimes) make thee to faile in thy iudgement? That I say nothing of the time of the yeare, according to the which as well the substance as the accidents do often alter in one and the same indiuiduall partie. Others adde also the sexe, the age and many moe, which I here omitting, will hasten to the accidents of vrine.

Many things alter the iudgement of the vrine.

CHAP. II.

Of the accidents of vrine, the quantitie, smell, &c. and that no certaine and assured truth can by them be presaged or knowne.

THe accidents of vrine are all reduced to two generall heads, the quantitie and the qualitie. The quantitie is either great, small, or meane, which is the best. Abundance of vrine in health signifieth, 1. that the partie hath drunke store of Rhenish or other searching wine. 2. abundance of moist meats. 3. little euacuation by stoole. 4. too liberall vse of *diuretickes*, or such things as prouoke vrine. 5. the concoction of crude and vndigested food. 6. the retention of sweat, menstruous fluxe, or other moisture detained within the chest or stomacke, vnburthening themselues this way. Concerning the retention of the like humidities, it may not seeme so strange that they

Accidents of vrine twofold.

Diuerse significations of great abundance of vrine in health.

may be turned towards the passages of the vrine, but it may seeme strange that the fæcall excrements should produce this effect; and yet *Hippocrates* witnesseth the truth hereof: and besides, *Aristotle* relateth, that in *Pirinthus* there was a cow, which neuer had the passage for her excrements open, but that the same were conuerted into a flatuous or windie substance, and then into vrine, and so expelled. In sickenesse this abundance is likewise diuers wayes produced. 1. By meanes of the excessiue heate of the kidneyes, which draw abundantly such humidities, as in the *Diabeticall* disease, called by some a *Pot-dropsie*. 2. Great euacuation of superfluous moisture. 3. The wasting away of the whole bodie, which commeth to passe in burning *feauers*, and which was obserued by that famous Physitian *Marcus Gatinaria* in that maide of *Millan about some eighteene yeares of age, who voyded euery day for fortie dayes together, fifteene pounds of vrine, whereas the quantitie of euery dayes meate and drinke ioyntly did neuer exceed the weight of foure pounds.* 4. The ending of the disease. And in acute diseases, the abundance of vrine is procured sometimes, 1 by meanes of the *feauers* relenting. 2. By the change thereof into an *Hectick*. 3. By a Conuulsion. And besides the premisses, it may be yet procured by diuerse other meanes: as I remember a yong woman then vnmarried, who in the disease called the *mother*, voyded abundance of vrine, especially during the time of her fits, being in the afternoones, and that for the space of foure dayes together, as hereafter shall appeare when we shall speake of the colours of vrines. And often in the *crises* of acute diseases the vrine is multiplied. *A man of Sena (saith Scribonius) euery day did pisse foure or fiue iugs of vrine, who scarce dranke halfe an English pint all the said space: what could a Physitian haue iudged by this quantitie?* Thus then when thou seest so many causes of one and the same effect, to which of them canst thou ascribe it, vnlesse thou be well acquainted with the particular circumstances from the patients owne mouth? Small quantitie of vrine is likewise procured, 1. By dry diet. 2. By the vse of tough and slimie meates. 3. By reason of obstructions. 4. By reason of plentifull euacuation. 5. By meanes of a violent *feauer*. 6. By some hurt of the vrinarie vessels,

Aphor. vltimo lib 4.
Lib. 4. de generatione anim cap. 4.

In sickenesse.

Historie.
Mercur. lib. de vrinis cap. 6. ex Marco Gatinaria.

Guil. Adolph. Scribon. de vrin. inspect. pag. 41, 42.

Another.

Small quantitie of vrine by diuers meanes.

veſſels, as commeth ſometimes to paſſe by reaſon of the cold diſtemper of the bladder, procuring a *palſie* to that part. 7. By the decay of naturall heate, as commeth ſometimes to paſſe in ſuch as are readie to dye. 8. Becauſe the moiſture is detained in ſome other part, as commeth to paſſe in a *Dropſie*. 9. By reaſon of ſome impoſtume in the fundament, the necke of the bladder, or in the wombe, which may ſtraiten the ſaid paſſage, that the vrine cannot come away in any great quantitie. 10. The abundance of crude and raw humours may be a meanes of this ſo ſmall a quantitie. But I will yet adde ſome more out of the aforenamed *Scribonius*, becauſe his words are ſo ſutable for our purpoſe, *The like verdict may we alſo giue forth (ſaith he) concerning the ſmall quantitie of vrine, taking often its originall cauſe from the defect or ſcarcitie of meate and drinke; as alſo by meanes of ſome other euacuations: ſuch as are ſweat, excretions by ſtoole, and ſuch like, which carrying the matter of the vrine another way, hinder the paſſage thereof into the bladder, and by conſequent the expulſion from thence. For this ſame cauſe ſuch as be troubled with any laskes or fluxes do voide but a ſmall quantitie of vrine, as Galen himſelfe declareth.* Againe a little after, he addeth theſe words: *In the obſtruction of the Liuer and meſaraicke veines, experience it ſelfe doth often teach vs, that a very ſmall quantitie of vrine is voyded. Now if any ones ſeruant ſhould bring vnto thee ſuch an vrine, not acquainting thee with any other circumſtance, why wouldeſt thou giue ſentence for an obſtruction rather then a laske? or for a laske rather then an obſtruction? Beſides the premiſſes, in the Stone, the Dropſie, and ſuch other diſeaſes which hinder the generation of vrine, no certaine iudgement can be collected from the ſmall quantitie of the ſame. And that thou mayeſt yet be more rauiſhed with admiration, Rufus Epheſius in his booke of the infirmitie of the reines, maketh mention of one, who (as ſaith Praxagoras) aboue the ſpace of twelue yeares voyded all his vrine by the bellie, and not by the ordinarie paſſage. What then could a man haue iudged concerning this mans bladder, and the other parts depending thereupon?* And this ſhall ſuffice for the quantitie of vrines, with the vncertaintie of the ſame: now come we to the qualities obſerueable in them.

Idem ibidem.

Aphor. 83. lib. 4.

Another.

The next accident of vrine is the qualitie: and the qualities,

Mercur. lib. de vrin. cap. 6. as witnesseth *Mercuriale*, according to the doctrine of the *Arabian Physitians*, are fiue: the smell, the tast, the sound, the touch, and the colour. As for the smell, vrines haue little or no smell, or else a sweet and pleasing smell, or finally a stinking smell. No smell, saith *Mercuriall*, *proceedeth from no other cause then from the extinguishing of naturall heate: howbeit it may sometimes proceed from drinke of a cold qualitie, like as we see in cold countries, and the like complexions, the smell of the vrine is not so much to be discerned.*

Of the smell of vrines.

Vrines without smell.

Vrines smelling well.

Vrines smell well, either in regard of diet or drugs: but especially by meanes of a temperate heate concocting well.

Stinking vrines with their seuerall significatiõs.

Stinking vrines come by foure seuerall meanes. 1. *By meanes of cruditie and indigestion of the food.* 2. *By reason of putrefaction. Galen witnesseth, that whatsoeuer thing is putrified hath an euill fauoured smell. Wherefore in Pestilentiall feauers the vrines are most commonly of a stinking smell. As also if the vrines passe through any place oppressed with putrid vlcers; or yet if any purulent matter be mingled with them, they become stinking.* 3. *The too long retention of vrine in the bladder may make it to stinke.* 4. *The qualitie either of diet or drugs, (as hath bene said of the good smell of vrines) may likewise procure vnto it an euill smell.*

Galen lib. 5. de simplic. med. facult.

Lib. de vrin. cap. 3. rub. 1.

Looke at large what *Sauonarola* saith of this point, if thou be disposed to see further. But what certaintie doth the smell of the vrine affoord vs? whosoeuer shall thinke to helpe his vncertaine coniectures by the same, *should leape out of the frying pan (as the prouerbe saith) into the fire.* In the first place it is to be obserued, that as well in sickenesse as in health, vrines may offer no pleasing smell to the nose, and yet the party may be free from any danger at al. But becausse healthfull folkes seldome send their vrines to the Physitian, we will let them passe, and come to the sicke. I will let *Scribonius* speake for me.

Loco prius citato.

Concerning the sicks vrine (saith he) most do teach vs that stinking vrines signifie putrefaction of humours, in so much that by the difference of the smels, they take vpon them to iudge of the seuerall humours so putrified. O wise woodcockes! *I willingly yeeld to them, that stinke or strong smell doth argue putrefaction in such vrines: but of which parts shall this putrefaction be? whether of the bladder onely, or of the Liuer also, of the chest, or other members? Nay so farre off is the stinking smell from giuing vs any particular notice of the disease, that*

that it cannot so much as affoord vs any certaine generall knowledge of the same. For many sweet smelling simples (saith Montanus) may cause a most stinking vrine. Cholericke and hote complexioned men void often very strong smelling vrines, howsoeuer free frō any disease, as I haue often obserued in my selfe. And by what meanes, I pray thee, shouldst thou from the stinking smell of the vrine know putrefaction? or how can this putrefaction procure this stinking smell? If this were so, then would it necessarily follow, that whosoeuer were seised with a feauer proceeding from putrefaction of humours, should voyd stinking vrines, the which is most false. The truth of this assumption may from hence appeare, that for the most part among an hundred sicke of such feauers, scarce shalt thou find one of their vrines so to smell, nor yet their bloud at the opening of a veine. And for this cause well said Sauonarola in his treatise of Vrines, that there are other signes also to be obserued in the annoying of putrified members, if we purpose well and orderly to examine, trie and finde out any skill concerning vrines. And indeed a thousand causes there are which may alter and change their smell. By the smell then onely there can neuer be any certaintie collected to informe our iudgements concerning any disease. But I am afraid the Reader will take it ill, that I so long-detaine him among so vnpleasing smels; and my selfe begin to waxe wearie of so vnworthie a thing, and as I neuer tooke any pleasure in the same, so here I leaue it to them that like it better. But if I should yet enter vpon the tast, I feare I should be worse taxed. I can tell no man their taft by mine owne experience. Salt they haue alwayes bene counted, as the teares likewise: If any be incredulous I will not hinder him. If our vrinemongers had no better beere allowed them, they would not so much adore the pissepot as some of them do. But yet if any purpose to practise this point, I wish him to go to the *Arabians*, who haue written so curiously concerning this point; and it may be, in regard of their aromaticall drugs, their vrines may be of better taste then those of our *Europæans*, who feed on grosser food. As for the other two qualities, the sound and touch, we will send them all in one ship to *Arabia* with their fellowes: and now we come to the colours.

Medici certe de hac iudicandi ratione scribentes digni essent, qui in dies lotium potare cogerentur. Vpuparū potius quam Medicorum hæc tractatio erit. Idem ibidem.

CAAP. III.

Of the colours of Vrines, how deceitfull they proue, and first of the colour commonly called palew or light saffron.

Vrina meretrix. IF euer vrine proued a strumpet, it is of all other parts of the vrine most apparently to be seene in the colour. For as sometimes some of the most infamous stewes strumpets, infected it may be, with the poxe, do most curiously decke and adorne, by curious painting, sumptuous apparell, and such other enticing trickes, their lothsome and filthie carkasses, to the end they may more easily deceiue such as will be caught in their snares: doth it not often fare euen so with the colour of the vrine? For oftentimes when they make the faireſt shew, doth not euen death knocke at the doore? My purpose is not here to make any philosophicall discourse concerning the causes of colours in generall, and then to apply the same to vrines in particular, and so to insist vpon each seuerall colour: for this might proue too tedious, and perhaps, not so pertinent to the purpose we haue in hand. And yet, notwithstanding, I will say something of each of the chiefe and principall colours; by the which it may more easily be conceiued, that the like deceit may be seene in the others like vnto them. Now my purpose is to begin with that colour which is the best of all others, being as it were the rule and square whereby we do discerne and iudge of the failings and defects of all the rest. This colour is called in Latin *Subrufus*, *subaureus*, or *subcroceus*: and in English, palew, or light saffron. This colour our Physitians do generally account the best of all others, and that it best betokeneth exact concoction. Neither yet must this first and best colour arguing good concoction, be simply and in it selfe so considered, but restrained to flourishing age. For in old men, women and children, (whose vrines, especially childrens, do commonly decline towards white and pale) it doth betoken that their bodies are too hote, either by reason of diet, exercise or some other meanes. But if one should bring vnto thee such an vrine, how couldst thou

Palew and light saffron colour.

thou tell whether it were an old or a yong mans, a womans or a childs, the messenger not acquainting thee with the particular circumstances? It may be thou wilt say, the contents will make the case cleare. I answer, that many causes may depriue them of contents in part or altogether, as hereafter shall appeare in the contents: and how the substance may alter, hath bene said alreadie. The common opinion is, the higher the colour is, the greater heat is argued; which opinion to be most false & erroneous, shall hereafter in other colours appeare. Besides, may not a little extraordinarie watching, fasting, *rheubarb*, *saffron*, *madder roots*, or such like, colour the vrine without any excesse of heat? And will the seuerall seasons of the yeare produce no alteration in the vrine? that I say nothing of an infinite number of other causes, which may in like manner alter them. But one signification of such a coloured vrine I cannot here passe by, which I remember I once read in an English vrine booke: to wit, that a maide which maketh an vrine of this colour, desireth the companie of a man. Doth not our maister vrine-monger now diue into the depth of the matter? But good man, I know what, I can assure thee that *Tom* and *Dicke* in the countrey can tell as well, that *Maud* the dairy maide would be married, by the reflected rayes and benigne aspects of her superiour orbs vpon their hemisphærs, and the suffering some syllibubs and some other commodities committed to her custodie, now and then to come into their possession; by this meanes hindering her mistresse to further her selfe in her suite: as the most cunning pisse-prophet in all the countrie shall do by the vrine, if he had as many eyes as euer had that watchfull *Argus*, or his nose weighed downe with spectacles. The *sanguine* and best complexioned (which by consequence should produce the best vrines) are not alwayes the most amorous. Many as ill coloured drabs as euer any hath seene, haue not sometimes bene behind the best complexioned Gentlewoman in the land in such a case. And it is held by many that such are for the most part *solacers*. But now let vs proceed to some instances of these outward glorious appearances of vrines of the best note, which neuertheless falsified the trust reposed in them. And first I will instance in one taken out of a learned

Called the key of vnknowne knowledge, or a shop of fiue windowes.

Leuinus Lemnius de occultis naturæ mirac. lib. 2. cap. 37.

Historie. *Iacob. Douinetus apol. lib. 1. cap. 8.*

learned *Germane* author, and then I will adde one of mine own experience.

The iudgement of diseases by the sole inspection of the vrine, is hard to attaine vnto, and of great difficultie: for sometimes it commeth to passe that the vrine, as well in colour as in all other points, doth shew it selfe of a very laudable conditiõ to the view of any iudicious eye, when, notwithstanding, death standeth at the doore: the reason of this being, that all diseases are not easily discerned, nor yet the dangers of them perceiued by the vrine alone; but such especially as haue their being in the bladder, veines, kidneyes and Liuer. As it came to passe anno 1581. in a yong man about 24. yeares of age newly married. This yong mans vrine being, as well in colour as contents, most like vnto an healthfull vrine, he being neither depriued of his accustomed appetite, either to meate or drinke, neither troubled with excessiue headeach, thirst, watching, anxiety and tossing of his body too and fro; nor yet distempered with any noysome heate which might by feeling be discerned. The pulse notwithstanding, being weake, frequent and swift with great inequalitie and feebleneſſe, gaue vs some coniectures of I know not what kinde of feauer, the which now and then was not without some exacerbations. Hence was I of opinion, that the vitall facultie did then by little and little decay; the vse and necessitie whereof in euery action of this life is, not without great cause, thought to be of such weight and moment, that not onely doth it suffice as matter for the rest, but doth also stirre vp and perfect the same, in cherishing them after a most kinde and effectuall manner, in so much as no part of the body can enioy the benefit of nourishment without the influence of this vitall facultie. This yong man therefore, being now wholly depriued of the said spirits, it was no maruell if nature now decaying, and wine, by the counsell of a certaine Physitian, being denied him now for certaine dayes, he did vpon the eight day make an exchange of this cottage of clay for a farre better and happier inheritance.

In the yeare 1617. many dangerous maligne feauers.

But to omit many other stories by my selfe and others obserued, which would yet most pregnantly prooue and confirme the same, yet especially in the yeare 1617. did this most manifestly and plainly appeare. In the foresaid yeare, being generally moist for the most part; the Winter not Winter like, furnished with

with ſuch froſts and tempeſtuous ſtormes, as are not vnſeaſonable for that time of the yeare: it came to paſſe that beſides the ſmall poxe, meaſels, and diuers other diſeaſes, there reigned not onely in Northamptonſhire, but in many other places of the kingdome, a certaine kind of maligne, if not peſtilentiall feauer, the which, by reaſon it ſweept away the luſtieſt people of either ſexe, we may, and that not without good reaſon, call it *Stoup gallant*. In this diſeaſe, as cometh often alſo to paſſe in others of the like nature, the vrines of ſome, ſuch as liued not long after, did appeare to the eye, both for colour and contents, of as laudable a condition as the vrine of the ſoundeſt and healthfulleſt man in this kingdome. But among many I will mention but one, whereof I my ſelfe was an eye-witneſſe.

Another.

Theſe foreſaid feauers in the towne of Northampton, and places adioyning, in the Spring of the yeare were very frequent, fierce and furious: towards Sommer they began ſomewhat to relent, reaſſuming their former fierceneſſe towards the Harueſt quarter. In the aboue named yeare and quarter, about the latter end of September, a married woman of good account and reputation, liuing within this towne of Northampton, was ſurpriſed with the foreſaid feauer: of the which, becauſe at the firſt it aſſaulted her after the manner of an intermittent Tertian ague, ſhe made but ſmall reckoning but after the ſpace of three or foure dayes, fearing that which afterwards came to paſſe, being alſo hereunto perſwaded by ſome of her friends, ſhe vſed the aduiſe of another Phyſitian and my ſelfe. In a few dayes were by vs adminiſtred all ſuch meames, as either in reaſon or our daily experience we thought fitteſt to expell the cauſe of her diſeaſe, and reſtore her to her former health againe. But contra vim mortis, non eſt medicamen in hortis. *Wherefore at length diſcharging that debt which all the ſonnes of Adam owe, ſhe was freed from the miſeries of this mortall life, and entred into the poſſeſſion of a better. Two or three dayes before her death, her vrine might both for colour and contents, haue giuen ſuch ſatisfaction and content to the moſt eagle-eyed Phyſitian, that none by the ſight of the ſame could euer haue ſuſpected any imminent danger. In like manner if any one had felt her pulſe, without due conſideration of the former dangerous*

accidents, which could not be concealed from a iudicious eye; obseruing with hall sensibly approach the dissolution of this crasie cottage, he
1.Sam.15.32. *would no doubt with old Agag haue concluded:* Surely the bitternesse of death is past.

CHAP. IIII.

Of red vrines, and how easily one may thereby be deceiued, and of pissing bloud.

PAssing by many other colours of vrine which Authors do here mention, attributing to each of them a seuerall signification; of all which, it were too much this short Treatise should take vpon it to discourse; considering also that the vncertaintie of the same may be partly collected from that which hath bene said alreadie, and partly by some things yet to be handled hereafter: now I will cleare this point concerning red vrines. This colour of vrine, howbeit it hath many degrees, some being of an higher, and some againe of a lower coloured red: yet (saith *Galen*) all are coloured with a greater or smaller portion of bloud therewith mingled. Neuertheless, that this same colour of vrine is procured by the mixture, more or lesse, not of bloud alone, but also of an high colouled choller, ioyntly or seuerally according to the greater or smaller quantitie thereof, is not by a small number of learned Physitians maintained: as also that this same colour of vrine is often and vsually seene in hote and acute diseases, is not vnknowne to the very vulgar and vnlearned sort of people. Now a many causes may bring foorth this effect: this colour of vrine higher or lower appearing in a many hote and acute diseases; which would puzzle a good Physitian, by the bare sight of such an vrine, to know what disease it were. But yet is not this rule so infallibly true, that it admitteth of no exception, as is the opinion of many. And therefore most erroneous and dangerous is the practise of such, as vpon the bare sight of an high coloured

Dangerous to let bloud vpon the bare sight of an high red coloured vrine.

red

red vrine, presently without any further deliberation or enquiry of circumstances, both prescribe Phlebotomie, and administer all maner of cooling medicines, to the great & incuitable danger and preiudice of the patient: from the which errour also the learned *Arabian Auicenna* is not free, as our learned late writers haue well obserued. And as I deny not but that this may often prooue true; so on the other side, it is most certaine, that the vrine may be of such a colour, and yet either proceed from a cold cause, or else from some imbecillitie and weakenesse, as cometh somtimes to passe in Dropsies, &c. But lest this should seeme stuffe of mine owne braine, and hatched at home, heare from the mouth of a worthie Author, something concerning the same purpose. *It is not seldome obserued, that the vrine, by reason of a commixtion of bloud with it, doth appeare of a red colour: but by reason that it is either thicke or clotted, it is no great difficultie to discerne the same. But that so thinne a bloud should be mingled with it, that not the substance of the vrine, but the colour onely should be altered, is but seldome seene. Such a case befell a young man of 28. yeares of age or neare by.* *Rhemb. Dod. obseruat. medic. cap. 32.*

Historie. *This young man voided an vrine of an high red colour, and thinne substance for many dayes together, being very like to the vrines made in hote acute feauers. The aforesaid patient had vsed the aduice of diuers ancient learned Physitians, who had appointed him such meanes as are vsed for the cooling of hote Liuers. At length he repaired to my selfe, at that time but a young Physitian. Looking on his vrine, and withall seeing it of so high a red colour, as also perceiuing him, who was there present, free from any feauer, I asked him whether heretofore he had complained of any: which he denyed, adding moreouer, that for some moneths by-past he had felt a chilnesse and coldnesse, together with a great extenuation or leannesse, and shortnesse of breath, ioyned with a generall decay of strength; as also that hitherto he had found no benefit by such meanes as he had vsed. All which hauing attentiuely heard, I thought good to keepe by me the said vrine vntill the next day, and then to view the residence thereof, the which was of a colour like vnto bloud, as being indeed nothing else but bloud, the vrine aboue it, being but very little, dyed with a pale yellow colour; shewing no signe or token at all of any feauer.*

For the which cause I did then collect, that there was no exorbitant heate in his Liuer, but a great weakenesse in the kidneyes, by reason whereof the ends of the small veines being opened and loosened, let some part of the bloud passe away. And therefore I tooke a new course for curing of the same, by using such meanes as were fit for the corroborating and strengthening of the kidneyes and veines, not omitting fit and conuenient diet, and among other things, goats milke. And so at length the vrine came to its owne naturall colour againe, his bodie also enioying the benefit of nourishment as it was wont in former times: and thus in a short time recouered his vigour, strength, and former perfect health againe.

Idem Dod. in schol.

Such an excretion of bloud, which cometh thus to passe by reason of the loosenesse and wideneſse of the mouthes of the small veines, or yet of the thinnesse of bloud, is commonly called *Diapedesis* that is, as much as a streining through. It cometh also to passe, that some bloud is voyded by vrine many other wayes: sometimes some great stone fretting the passages betwixt the kidneyes and the bladder, called *Vreteres*, bloud doth also accompanie the vrine, but withall it is blacke and clotted. The stone continuing for some certaine space in the bladder, prooueth likewise sometimes the cause of this inconuenience, and that especially after riding, or some other violent motion of the bodie. In women also some part of their menstruous fluxe is sometimes intermingled with it. Sometimes againe the bloud issuing out of the gummes, being suddenly stopt, doth search for it selfe a passage through the bladder. The kidneyes being wounded, first doth bloud issue out by the vrines, and afterwards matter mingled with it: as it befell that woman which was stabbed in the loynes with a dagger, first voyding blouddie vrines, then afterwards mingled with matter, vntill such time as both the wound and the kidneyes were cured. And that this was a wound in the kidneyes, did plainly appeare, by some portion of the same taken out of the wound. The exulceration of the kidneyes is also accompanied with bloudie vrine, after the which (vnlesse remedie be in due and conuenient time procured) matter doth follow. It is likewise sometimes seene, that decrepit old men do voyd vrines mingled with bloud, which

which are of a blackish colour, accompanied with some red, the which doth declare, that the vigour and power of the kidneyes is almost quite abolished.

But I wish thee yet to lend thine eare a little to the same Author, yet againe in a stone or two more, which will adde not a little light to this matter. *Idem obseruat. medicin. cap. 31.*

The vrine doth appeare of a reddish colour, not onely when the Liuer is surprised with a Gangrene, or the bodie with any hote or acute disease, such as are Tertian agues, burning feauers inflammation of the internall parts: but often also in the debilitie, weakenesse, and coldnesse of the Liuer or stomach, proceeding from long and lingring diseases. The like tincture it receiueth now and then in the extreame pinching Collicke passion, when as some tough and clammie humours possessing the guts, do hinder the passage of the fæcall excrements.

Historie. *A Gentleman of account* (saith he) *voyded vrine of a very high red colour, howbeit free from any feauer: being at the same time much tormented with the Collicke, accompanied with a retention of the fæcall excrements. After the iniection of an anodine, or mitigating glister, the paine was much eased, and withall the vrine became of a remisse and light colour, such as it was wont to be in his former health. After a short space his vrine reassumed againe its former high colour, vntill such time as by frequent reiteration of glisters, the vrine at length persisted in that laudable state and condition once before begun, the bodie also without any artificiall meanes performed its ordinarie functions.*

Another. *A Citizen of good account, about fiftie yeares of age, being freed from a Quartane ague, which had held him for the space of foure or fiue moneths, fell into that kind of laske which we commonly call* Lienteria. *His excretions by stoole were very liquid and crude, and no remainder of the heate of the Ague to be discerned. His vrines also were of as high a red colour, as is at any time to be seene in the most violent burning feauers, or inflammations of the inward parts. But yet did I not build vpon any so rotten a foundation, but hauing a more watchfull eye on other matters, I thought it necessarie in the first place to haue a care of the stomach, and in the next place of the Liuer, both being by meanes of the former Quarterne ague, not a little* *Idem Ibidem.*

weakened. For this end and purpose I prescribed his diet in qualitie hote and drie, allowing him for his drinke the best and strongest wines, such as are Sacke and Canarie. Physicall meanes were Diagalanga, Diatrion-pipereon, *and such like. By continuance of which meanes, this much at length was obtained, that the fæcall excrements did now shew forth good concoctiō, the vrines also as in his former perfect health. After all the premisses the aforementioned patient assuring himselfe of perfect health, did secretly fall againe to the too liberall drinking of beere. Immediatly after this disorder, the colour of his vrine was againe altred into an high deepe red, vndoubtedly declaring vnto vs, that sometimes the vrines receiue an high and deepe colour, by reason of the cruditie and coldnesse of the stomach. After that time therefore he refrained againe from beere, vpon the which his vrine returned to its former laudable condition, neither did he after that vse any beere, vntill such time as he had perfectly recouered his former health againe.*

Vrine sometimes red by reason of the cruditie of the stomach.

These things haue I related, because of the ignorance and error of many, who are perswaded, that the vrine cannot be died with so high a colour, any other way then by heate, who whensoeuer they see such an vrine brought to them, the patient being tormented with the Collicke, they very vnaduisedly and rashly haue recourse to the cure of a feauer, neglecting the cure of the Collicke, which by these meanes they are so farre from curing, that they do rather much increase the paine of the same. But if these men had read *Galen* to *Glauco*, they could not be ignorant ỳ vrines sometimes do appeare of a reddish colour in cold diseases, or at least such as are not very much distempered with heate. For writing of the Quotidian ague, which hath for materiall cause, crude and raw humours, thus he writeth: *In Quotidian agues the vrines are either white, or thicke and muddie, or else of a red colour.* *Martinus Akakia* in his Commentarie addeth, that the vrines then become of a reddish colour, when as by weakenesse of the Liuer or the veines, the red watterish substance issueth out with the vrine. *Fernelius* also, *lib. 6. pathol. cap. 13.* writeth that they are not a little deceiued, who do ascribe bloudie vrine, or that which is of a red windie colour, resembling the washings of raw bloudie flesh, vnto the imbe-

Lib. 1. cap. de signis quotidianæ intermitt.

In comment. in prædict. locum.

Hieron. Reusner. in schol ad cap. 22. Iob. Willich. de prob. vrin.

cillitie

cillitie and weakneſſe of the Liuer: for he cannot conceiue how that bloud can come from any other part of the bodie without ſome indiſpoſition of the kidneys. But yet (by the leaue of ſo learned a man) many things there be which make againſt this aſſertion. For oftentimes by experience we ſee many plethoricke young men, feeding on abundance of daintie diſhes, & liuing in eaſe and idleneſſe, to piſſe bloud by meanes of a relaxation of ſome veine, who by the onely meanes of Phlebotomie, together with the application of ſome *Emplaſticke* remedie to the region of the Liuer, (about the which place they ſay, they find ſome weight ioyned with ſome diſtention, reaching vp to the right ſhoulder) are perfectly cured. And who can here I pray thee, accuſe the kidneyes, there being no paine nor trouble at all felt in the making of his vrine? Per διαπέδησιν.

And thus may the deceit and vncertaine iudgement had by the varietie of theſe red vrines in hote or cold diſeaſes eaſily be conceiued, for the which cauſe I will here ſurceaſſe from inſiſting any more vpon them: but now, becauſe mention hath bene made of ſome ſmall quantity of bloud iſſuing foorth with the vrines, we will ſay ſomething of the abundant piſſing of bloud, illuſtrating it by ſome authorities, as heretofore we haue done.

Now as theſe vrines of an high and intenſe red colour, do ſtrike a terrour often in the beholders, much more doth this liquor of life (the bloud it ſelfe I meane) iſſuing out of the vrinarie pipes and paſſages, cauſe no ſmall amazement to the eyes of the ignorant, and ſometimes of the more iudicious beholder of it. And yet doth not this alwayes portend ſo infallible and vndoubted danger, as by many is deemed. Sometimes indeed the danger is ſo great, that not onely a meane and ordinarie vnderſtanding, but a more refined iudgement, may iuſtly feare the future danger: as in the rupture of ſome great veine neare the Liuer, or the kidneyes, after which doth an vlcer often enſue, and after a long torturing and tormenting paine, Death moſt commonly maketh an end of their ſo miſerable and painfull life. Sometimes againe this fluxe prooueth very ſafe and ſecure, Of piſſing of bloud.

secure, as in criticall and periodicall excretions. But heare, I pray thee, an ancient Author deliuer his opinion concerning this point.

Aretæus Cappadox. lib 4 cap.3. diuturn.morb.

Some men there are, who by certaine turnes, and at certaine times do pisse bloud abundantly, being a disease not vnlike to the hæmorrhoides or piles. The state and constitution of their bodie also is not vnlike: for they are very pale, dull, sluggish, and lumpish: they loath their food, and after this excretion of bloud, there followeth a certaine resolution and faintnesse of their ioynts, their head notwithstanding becometh much lighter and better. But if at this accustomed and wonted period of time, there shall happen a suppression or stoppage of the aforesaid fluxe, they are presently surprised with a great head-ach, their eye-sight waxing dim, seconded with a giddinesse and swimming in the head. Vpon which occasion it commeth to passe, that many of them fall into the falling sickenesse: some of them againe being puffed vp and swollen, with their eye-sight somewhat darkened, do resemble *Hydropicke* persons: others are oppressed with melancholicke diseases, and some againe with Paralyticke passions. All these inconueniences do follow vpon the suppression of any former fluxe of bloud.

Holler. Schol. ad cap.52.lib. 1. de morb.

Vide ibidem plura, vt & apud Schenck. obseruat.medicin. lib. 3. tit. de sang. mictu.

Sometimes pissing of bloud (saith Hollerius) is criticall, and commeth by certaine turnes and set times: and with such a one was troubled a certaine Nun mentioned by Musa, who euery moneth vpon the suppression of her monethly disease, did pisse bloud in abundance. Archembault the Counseller, by turnes did sometimes cast vp by the mouth, and sometimes did voyd it downewards by stoole, and againe at other times by the yard. Some at the passing away of the Spring do pisse bloud; and thus I find written by Archigenes, that some do by certaine turnes voyd great store of bloud by the yard, being first collected in and about the kidneyes, and that they find themselues much eased thereby.

Historie.

Marcell. Donat. lib.4.cap.29.hist. med.

I am very familiarly acquainted with one Donatus Arrigonius, a merchant of our towne, who in his iourney to the faire of Bohan, which is held three or foure times a yeare, in his iourney obserued, that he was surprised with the Iaundise. Afterwards as he was

vpon

vpon his iourney homewards to Mantua, and fast asleepe in his Inne, being accompanied with another friend, who lay in the same bed with him, vpon the sudden there issued out at his yard, of its owne accord, great store of blackish bloud; in so much that his companion being all wet with the bloud wakened him, being almost halfe dead; and with much ado, at length brought him home to Mantua againe; but withall quite freed from his Iaundise.

A certaine yong man, after the eating of great store of garlicke, Another. *pissed afterwards great abundance of bloud; and after a little while signes of an impostume in the kidneyes might be obserued: to wit, some matter issuing forth from the same: from whence I did collect, that the sharpnesse of the humour had caused an excoriation in these parts, by meanes of the opening of some veine.*

I did see at Mothon a man who with a fall off a ladder filled halfe Another. *a chamber pot with the bloud he pissed; who immediatly after the taking of a little Lemnian earth did recouer: the bloud came without any vrine; and that, perhaps, because the contusion was not farre distant from his yard.*

About some nine or ten yeares ago, an Inne-keeper of Northamp- Another. *ton, a fat and corpulent man, hauing now and then voyded some small quantitie of bloud with his vrine, did, notwithstanding but little regard the same; vntill such time as he fell into a totall suppression of vrine; the paine whereof made him cast forth such pitifull cries and complaints, that his sorrowfull neighbours did much commiserate his distressed estate. His wife no lesse perplexed then amazed, at this so sudden and vnexpected accident, at his desire sent to intreat my ayde and counsell in this his so great extremitie. Some halfe an houre or lesse after the administration of a diuretick drinke inwardly, and a Cataplasme outwardly applyed to his share, he filled almost a chamber pot with bloud, some small quantitie of vrine being mingled with the same: whereupon followed immediatly ease and alleuiation of all his former annoyance. The same night, about an houre after, he sent me a little wooden dish almost halfe full of gobbets of congealed and clotted bloud, resembling the substance of the Liuer ie selfe. The next morning againe he sent me an vrinall almost full of bloud voyded at the same place, no vrine to the iudgement of the eye at the first to be discerned mingled with the same I caused him bleed oftner then once,*

beſides other fit and conuenient remedies, as well in diet as otherwiſe; and yet this fluxe continued leſſe or more for ſome few dayes after. In the ſpace of one weeke he loſt in all aboue a gallon of bloud. For preuention I wiſhed him, beſides good diet (hard to be obſerued by people of that profeſſion) with corroboratiue and other medicines fit for that purpoſe, with ſpeciall regard to the Liuer, not to neglect Phlebotomie, at leaſt euery Spring and Fall, which he duely put in practiſe for the firſt yeare: and, for any thing I could euer heare, was little or nothing troubled after that time with this infirmitie. After this he lined at leaſt three yeares, and then dyed ſuddenly; of the cauſe whereof here to diſcourſe, were beſides my preſent purpoſe. Diuerſe others haue now and then by me bene obſerued, troubled with the like euacuation, without any great hurt or hinderance to their health; whom, to auoide prolixitie and tediouſneſſe, I here willingly paſſe by: onely one I will touch but in two words.

Another. *A little child aboue fiue yeares of age, vſed at diuerſe times to piſſe pure bloud, not keeping any certaine times or turnes. This the Gentlewoman her ſelfe the childs grandmother, dwelling not farre from the towne of Northampton told me; who did likewiſe affirme, that ſhe had not diſcerned any hurt he had ſuſtained by the ſame: yet notwithſtanding for feare of ſome future inconuenience, and after enſuing danger, was deſirous to vſe ſome meanes for preuention: which being by ſome occaſions then deferred, the child afterwards departed out of theſe quarters into another countrey, where what ſince befell him I cannot tell.*

But now let vs proceed to ſome other colours of vrines; for here I thinke hath bene found as ſmall certaintie as in the former.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of blacke vrines, and that they are not alwayes so dangerous as they are deemed: as also of blew, ash-coloured, or leaden and greene coloured vrines, together with their seuerall significations and vncertainties.

THe highest and intensest of all other colours, is the blacke; the which when it presenteth it selfe to the view of the eye in any vrine, it striketh no small feare and terror in the minds of most men; yea and sometimes of those of no ordinarie vnderstanding. That this feare was not altogether without some ground, may be seene by some passages of our old father *Hippocrates*, who doth peremptorily affirme, that as well in men as in women, blacke vrines are alwayes dangerous. And of the like opinion and iudgement was once his trustie interpreter *Galen*, confidently auouching that he neuer knew any one recouer whose vrine was altogether blacke; howbeit the danger was the lesser if the residence onely were blacke: lesse againe if the middle part or swimme, and least of all if the cloud onely were of this colour. Howbeit the same *Galen* in another place affirmeth, *That if there be a retention of a womans monethly fluxe of melancholicke bloud, there is no cause of feare, if in such a case the vrine appeare blacke to the eye.* And againe, in the storie of that woman who being surprised with sickenesse the second day after she was brought to bed, the third day *she voyded thinne blackish vrines. Galen* speaketh of no further inconuenience to ensue vpon the same, but maketh onely mention of a certaine commotion and agitation of the humburs of the body, ioyned with a a certaine conflict: and yet of all sorts of blacke vrines this thin blacke is counted the best. *Blacke vrines* may be voyded both in health and also in sickenesse, especially by way of criticall excretion. And first in health let this ensuing historie speake.

Ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖσι μὲν ἀνδράσι καὶ τῇσι γυναιξὶ, τὰ μέλανα τῶν οὔρων κακὰ κατὰ, τοῖσι δὲ παιδὶ οἱσι τὸ ὑδατώδεα.

Hippoc. prognost. lib. 2. aph. 29.

Ὀλέθριον δ' ἐστὶν τῶν οὔρων τοῦτο μέλαιναν τὴν ὑπόστασιν ἔχον καὶ τὸ μέλαν.

Idem in coac. sect. 7 aph. 16. 1. de crisi. cap. 12. & alibi.

Comm. 3. in lib. 3. epid.

Comm. 3. in lib. 1. epid.

Of blacke vrines. Historie.

Ishann. Bel. fort. comm. in lib. de vrin. Gal. attrib. pag. 72.

I cannot well approue of the opinion of Christophorus a Vega, who maintaineth that it is altogether impossible that any liuing in perfect health should voyd a blacke vrine: his reason is, because so great a

quantitie of that humour as may thus colour the vrine, can hardly be collected within the veines of an healthfull man. But howsoeuer in a laudable and healthfull constitution of body, it doth not so much abound in the veines as do the other humours, yet is it on the other side most certaine, that this humour doth abound in that temperature of body which is cold and drie, since that from thence the cold and dry constitution taketh its name. And this did I my selfe obserue in a certaine Monke of the order of the Carmes, and Spaniard by nation, of the coldest and driest constitution of body that euer I did yet know, who for the space of sixe whole yeares, during his abode here with vs, and that in perfect good health, made alwayes a blacke vrine: and being yet further demanded of vs concerning the continuance of it, did confidently affirme vnto vs, that so had he done the whole course of his life. And why not? May not a blacke and melancholicke bloud, supplying the place of the hæmorrhoides or piles, being expelled by vrine, dye the same with the aforesaid colour? As also the like excretion of vrine so colored hath bene obserued in one Tardanellus *an Italian, who did all his life time (liuing notwithstanding in perfect health) continually voyd such an vrine. Neither yet is it without reason, that the noysome humour is so scoured away, to the end that the state and constitution of the body, composed of, and cherished by such an humor, may be preserued sound and in perfect health.*

Another. *Guil. Adolph. Scribon. lib. de vrinar. inspect.*

I did once see a Knights vrine of a very blacke colour, who notwithstanding, was not sicke at all, and much lesse in danger of death. Againe a little after. *There was also a yong scholler, who being free from any disease, voyded sometimes vrine of so blacke a colour, that whosoeuer did see it, did suppose it to be inke.*

Actuar. lib. 2. cap. 20. de indic. vrin.

The storie of *Actuarius* his seruant, doth also confirme, that in perfect health the vrine may be died with a blacke inkie colour without any further danger, as it came to passe in this partie, whose vrine after the drinking of a medicine against melancholie, at first was of a blackish colour like vnto inke, comming afterwards to a blewish, and at last to its owne naturall colour againe.

Another.

I was my selfe very familiarly acquainted with a reuerend and graue Diuine, who liued sometime in this towne of Northampton, who did at diuers times, yet liuing in perfect health, voyde great abundance

dance of blacke vrine. And yet a long time before his death, nor yet during the time of his ſickneſſe, I neuer knew him voyd any of that colour.

That this blacke vrine may prooue a criticall excretion, not in acute diſeaſes, but euen in ſuch as are not partakers of that violence; as in diſeaſes of the *ſpleene* and *kidneyes*, cannot be denied, &c. But I produce my authorities. We muſt not vnaduiſedly and without any limitation, iump with the iudgement of *Galen* in condemning of blacke vrines. For howſoeuer he did neuer perhaps ſee any ſaued after the voyding of ſuch an vrine, yet haue diuerſe other of no ſmall note and fame ſince his time ſeene and obſerued the ſame: for the which cauſe it ought not ſo much to be condemned; nay not if thou wouldeſt euen tye thine aſſertion to acute diſeaſes: yea though thou ſhouldeſt yet further ſuppoſe many other bad and dangerous ſignes to concurre with the ſame. For beſides *Rhaſes*, *Auicenna*, and *Actuarius*, *Hippocrates* himſelfe, in his epidemicall hiſtories, did obſerue, that ſome with ſuch vrines did recouer. The vrine therefore may be often of that colour without any imminent danger to the patient, and that vpon the taking of any meate, drinke, or medicine, of a blacke colour, & perhaps indued with a *diureticall* qualitie; concerning which there is a prettie ſtorie in *Actuarius*. It proueth alſo often a criticall excretion in Quartane agues, in diſeaſes of the *ſpleene*, as alſo in the ſuppreſſion of womens menſtruous fluxes, and of the Hemorrhoides or piles in both ſexes. And yet moreouer according to the minde of *Auicenna*, it cureth ſometimes feauers of long continuance, whether they take their denomination from the day or from the night. And yet further, in ſome infirmities of the kidneyes, or yet a ſtone congealed in the bladder, the vrine ſometimes preſenteth it ſelfe in the foreſaid habit and colour. And finally, it doth ſometimes preſage the happie iſſue and euent of feauers by bleeding at the noſe or ſweating. Since therefore ſometimes it is a forerunner of extreme danger, to wit, when it doth proceed from extreme heat or cold, and ſometimes againe ſecure and without any danger at all, *Rhaſes* and *Auicenna* do thus accord them. If the foreſaid vrine be voyded in a great quantitie

Blacke vrines critical in diuers diſeales.

Thomas a Vega comm. ad lib. 6. Gal. de loc. affect. pag. 342.

Nocturne vel diurne febres.

and thinne, succeeding a cleare and waterish vrine, as also if ease and alleuiation do follow vpon the voyding thereof, it doth presage nothing but good: and on the contrarie, without the foresaid circumstances, a blacke vrine is very dangerous; and in the stoppage of womens monethly disease, it is an vsuall and accustomed, howbeit not a perpetuall and certaine signe. But now I will instance in some histories the proofe of these criticall euacuations.

Another. *Anton. Valet exercit. 40 ad Holler. de morb. intern.*

I am very familiarly acquainted with a Church man, who ordinarily three or foure times a yeare complaineth of the swelling of his spleene to an excessiue bignesse, especially towards the Spring and Fall: and vpon the approaching of the foresaid disease, then doth he complaine of great griefe and paine in his sides, his bodie becomming all ouer of a leaden colour, and in this case daily waxing worse and worse, vntill at length by voyding abundance of vrine blacke like vnto inke, and that during the space of sixe or seuen dayes, the foresaid swelling, as also his great paine vanishing quite away, he recouered againe his wonted and accustomed health. It is now twelue, if not fifteene yeares since he was first acquainted with this criticall excretion by vrine, hauing before that time bene troubled with the piles or hemorrhoides, which notwithstanding did yeeld but little matter.

Another. *Andr. Laurent. anat. lib. 1. quæst. 38.*

I haue of mine owne experience obserued (saith the learned Laurentius) such as haue bene troubled with the Spleene, by meanes of a plentifull euacuation by blacke vrine to haue bene cured. Now it is also to be obserued, that such vrines were blacke, not by generation, by reason that such vrines in Hippocrates his Prognost. Prædict. and Aphorism. are alwayes deadly. For such vrines do shew forth and declare, either an extraordinarie great parching heate, or else a total extinction or ouerthrowing of naturall heate. But these vrines were blacke by permixtion of a melancholicke humor, the which the Spleene did send forth through the kidneyes into the bladder.

Francisc. Valer. comm. ad libr. Gal. de constit. art. med. pag. 385.

Howbeit blacke vrines be by Hippocrates condemned as deadly (saith Valeriola) or at least very dangerous, especially in acute diseases; yet doth experience teach vs, that this manner of vrine may proue critical in some diseases; as namely, in inflammations, or inueterate obstructions of the Spleene: as I did my selfe obserue in a yong youth called Iohn Ruffus, sonne to our Apothecary Anthonie Ruffus,

Another.

who

who being once (as was supposed) readie to yeeld vp the ghost, by reason of an inflammation of the Spleene, did vpon the twentieth day, by way of a crisis, voide aboue twelue wine pints of vrine as blacke as inke, the which I haue often also obserued in Quartane agues.

But now I will instance in some agues, and some other infirmities.

Another. Iacob Dominet. apol. lib. 3. cap. vlt.

Vpon a time I went to a Canon who lay sicke of a triple Quartane ague, being troubled also with a scirrhus or hardnesse both of his Liuer and Spleene, who neuertheless did recouer of the foresaid infirmities, and that by meanes of thicke blacke vrine, together with such fit and proper remedies as are appropriated to the Spleene, exhibited and applyed both outwardly and inwardly. Syluius hath seene diuers who haue had euery yeare such fluxes of vrine, and that without any griefe or molestation whatsoeuer.

But I will instance in a Tertian ague, such vrines being more seldome obserued in this disease then in Quartanes and the like: in the which my selfe being the patient, I cannot much be mistaken.

Another. Of a bastard Tertian in my selfe.

After I had continued about the space of two yeares in France, and liuing at that instant in the towne of Fontenay le compte, in the Prouince of Poictou, about the latter end of Iuly, I was surprised with a bastard Tertian ague, which thus continuing for the space of three weekes, yet without any violent accidents, I did at the first contemne. After the foresaid pace, the enemie assaulting me more fiercely then at first, and that by redoubling of the former fits, being now of a single Tertian become a double, I armed my selfe with such weapons as were fit to encounter with so furious an aduersarie. After the vse of diuers fit and proper remedies for the extirpation of the foresaid infirmitie, I voyded for the space of three or foure dayes together great store of thicke blackish vrine like vnto inke, at the first sight whereof (hauing read something before in Hippocrates, concerning the danger of such vrines) I was something afraid; but after more mature deliberation I rested better satisfied. I remember I had for certaine dayes together drunke of an infusion wherein was some quantitie of Sene leaues, which as it seemeth by the attraction of the humour of that colour did dye the vrine therewith. Vnto this criticall excretion was shortly after added another: to wit, a violent laske, not without the

mixture

mixture of some bloud, which lasted at least for the space of a full fortnight, and which did at length waste away the mateer of the disease before the approching of Winter; howbeit the imbecillitie of my bodie was such that I recouered not my full former strength againe vntill the Spring following.

Another. *Iohann. Crato consil. medicin. col. 446. edit. Hanou. in fol. 1612.*

I gaue vpon a time to a patient of mine (saith Crato*) much troubled with the blacke laundise, some Bezoar stone, and after a little while he voided great store of vrine as blacke as inke; by which meanes the patient found great ease.*

Rhases *reporteth an historie of a woman that came to him, who voyded blacke vrines, and withall complained much of a paine in her loynes, and alwayes vpon the voyding of such an vrine she found immediatly ease. But after a while she fell into a night feauer accompanied with some shiuering. This woman was of a melancholicke complexion, whom I perfectly cured by such meanes as prouoke vrine.*

Another. *Amatus Lusitanus centar. 5. curat. 54.*

The sonne of Angelus *borne at* Ancona (*as relateth* Amatus) *being but fiue yeares of age, somewhat fat of body, being, as his parents supposed, carefully looked vnto both for diet and other things called not naturall; became notwithstanding full of hard scabs, accompanied with an vlcer-like matter all ouer his head and necke, and for diuerse dayes did runne great store of this putrid matter from the foresaid sores. But after a moneths space, this child voyded abundance of thicke blacke vrine for the space of three dayes together, not without some acrimonie and sharpnesse, accompanied with a paine in his yard, yet without any feauer. This child did in a very short time after recouer; neither would I suffer any thing to be applyed to his head for curing of his scabs, which did very shortly heale of it selfe. Now this vrine proued to be in this child critical for the remouall of this infirmitie.*

It may then plainly appeare, how little trust we are to repose in these vrines more then any other, either in sickenesse or in health; and how easily the Physitian may be deceiued, who shall giue too much credit thereunto. And who can tell by the sight of such a blacke vrine onely, whether it be criticall as we say, or symptomaticall, denouncing danger in an acute disease? This the other circumstances, especially the sight of the patient,

(where-

(whereby thou mayest more easily consider of his strength then by the sight of a thousand vrines) must bring to thy consideration. And besides all the premisses. *Mercuriall* mentioneth out of *Rhases* and *Auicenna*, that if any annoint his bodie with the iuyce of the berries of the hearbe *Halcana*, he shall vndoubtly voyd blacke vrines. The same Author affirmeth, that blacke vrine after great trauell and exercise, doth prognosticate a conuulsion, and that a glister made of the decoction onely of high coloured red wine, hath produced a blacke vrine. And againe, out of *Rufus Ephesius*, who liued about the time of the Emperour *Traian*, that blacke vrine, voyded for a long time together in the time of health, prognosticateth the ingendring of a stone in the kidneyes. But I proceed now to some other colours of vrines, which by our Authors are all referred to the former colour, and not much also disagreeing in signification. *Mercur. lib. de vrin. cap. 6.*

Blew vrines, called commonly *veneta & cerulea*, being as it were a more remisse blacke, and not dyed with so great a quantitie of that humour, hath also diuerse significations. For being thicke withall, it signifieth that blacke choller, proceeding first from yellow choller very adust, doth colour the vrine: or else so great cold of the inward parts, that they are almost quite mortified. It signifieth moreouer, extraordinarie exercise of the bodie by running. In such as do recouer out of any disease, it is a signe of a laudable crise, especially if it come in any great quantitie: for by this meanes the adust parts are voyded foorth. In old men, if such an vrine persist long, it argueth that the naturall constitution of the bladder is altered and changed by bad and corrupt humours. In such as are subiect to the stone, it is a signe of the approching of the Strangurie. The same vrine is also sometimes obserued to be thinne, then signifying the melting of melancholy, which doth but a little colour the vrine. And sometimes also it signifieth blowes and stripes, howbeit not in any violent or excessiue manner, and in such a case it is a laudable and good signe. Of blew vrines.

As concerning greene vrines, of them our Physitians commonly make two sorts: one properly so called, and the other Of greene vrines.

called greene oylie vrines. As for the first, it signifieth according to our writers, abundance of choler aduſt, and of a maligne qualitie, and almoſt readie to be turned into blacke, being daily more and more parched and burnt vp. And commonly in the beſt ſignification it ſignifieth aduſtion of the humours, long continuance and perſeuerance of the ſame. And ſometimes cold in extreameſt degree, as was ſaid before of blacke, and then is mortall: eſpecially if leaden colour and blacke follow ſucceſſiuely at diuers times, pulſe feeble, with thirſt or ſhort breath. Sometimes againe a Quotidian ague and yellow Iaundiſe, eſpecially with an ague. And howbeit theſe vrines often proue dangerous, yet is not the caſe alwayes alike: for ſometimes this colour may be alſo ſeene in ſound & healthfull bodies. *Galen* doth willingly confeſſe the ſame. *Cholericke people* (ſaith he) *which faſt long, do oftentimes make greene and fierie coloured vrines.* And that feeding vpon certaine kinds of foode, may produce ſuch an vrine, this enſuing hiſtorie may eaſily declare.

3. de rat. vict. acut.

Hiſtorie. Guil. Adolph. Scribon. de inſpect. vrin. prope finem.

There was a certaine Phyſitian, who hauing fed on ſome nouriſhment of that colour, did afterwards voyd an vrine of the ſame colour, which he ſent to another Phyſitian, to fiſh out his opinion concerning the ſame. This other Phyſitian gaue out his verdict concerning the great danger this vrine did threaten the owner. But the other ſending him backe word againe, that vpon the feeding on ſuch and ſuch food it was no vncouth thing for him to voyd ſuch an vrine: and withall aduiſed him not to pronounce his opinion ſo peremptorily vpon the colour of the vrine onely.

Of popiniay greene, oylie vrine.

The other ſort of greene vrines is a light popiniay greene, called alſo an oylie vrine: that is, ſuch whoſe ſubſtance is clammie and thicke, as oyle or fat molten. It commonly ſignifieth colliquation, and waſting of the fat within man or woman, as proceeding from exceſſiue heate. And yet ſuch vrines, if blacke vrines went before, ſignifieth health at hand. If it come ſuddenly and in a ſhort time, it argueth the colliquation or waſting of the kidneyes only. The higher this colour is, the worſe they commonly hold it. But I will dwell no longer vpon this colour, ſince the vncertaintie thereof may be collected by that which

which hath bene ſaid alreadie.

As for aſh-coloured or leaden coloured vrines, they haue not alwayes one and the ſame ſignification more then the former. If an vrine of this colour be thicke, and greene coloured vrine went before, it ſignifieth extreame heate and burning: if pale coloured vrine went before, it doth portend extreame cold and mortification. This kind of vrine may alſo proceed from the affluxe of melancholicke humours, or elſe by reaſon of great blowes or ſtripes: and then it may prooue a good ſigne, the expulſiue power expelling ſuch reſidence towards the bottome. In feauers an vrine of this colour without any ſetling or reſidence, is a ſigne of death. But in a burning feauer it doth portend a Strangurie. The ſame cauſes which did produce blew vrines, do alſo bring foorth this colour, but that in this all things are more violent. Sometimes ſuch an vrine is a ſigne of the blacke Iaundiſe proceeding from melancholy. But then it portends health, eſpecially if it be voyded in any great quantitie and thicke in ſubſtance, by reaſon of the euacuation of ſuch thicke humours. It is then apparent that theſe colours ſignifie not alwayes one certaine thing, but ſometimes quite contrary. For the which cauſe it is no maruell if a Phyſitian who ſhould ſettle his iudgement ſolely thereupon, might eaſily be deceiued.

Of aſh-coloured, or leaden coloured vrines.

CHAP. VI.

The manifold ſignifications of white vrines, as alſo the great vncertaintie of iudgement by the ſame.

White vrines, as alſo all other colours, are either very thinne and cleare, or elſe thicke in ſubſtance, and accompanied often with a copious reſidence. Thinne white cleare vrines like vnto faire ſpring water, haue diuers ſignifications, as witneſſeth the learned *Rondeletius*, with whom are ioyned in iudgement the reſt of our learned Phyſitians. And

Of thin white vrines.

Rondelet. lib. de vrin. cap. 15.

Their diuers significations.

first of all this vrine is sometimes seene in indifferent good health, and doth now and then signifie some crudities of the stomach. Sometimes againe it signifieth obstructions of the Liuer, Spleene, and Kidneys, which must be discerned by other signes also: to wit, such as be proper and peculiar to each part. In old age, as also in long lingring diseases, it argueth weakenesse of the naturall faculties. Some likewise who do voyde such vrines, are from their very cradles of a weake and crasie constitution. A thinne and cleare vrine, made often, and in great abundance, doth accompanie the disease called *Diabete*. In an obscure lurking or lingring feauer, it signifieth either the Iaundise, or a resolution or dissolution of the strength. A thinne white vrine accompanied with other good signes, doth declare the decaying and decreasing of a Quotidian ague, and if it do long persist, being depriued of any smell, especially if strength be much decayed, it portendeth either death, or else the long continuance of the disease. And finally with a burning feauer and phrensie, it is a most deadly signe, as may be seene elsewhere. As concerning the ages, as they are accounted dangerous in many, so especially in little children, as may be seene in seuerall places of the workes of the famous *Hippocrates*. Wherefore we had need to consider many things before we proceed to deliuer our iudgement concerning such vrines. If therefore such an vrine were brought to the Physitian, whether would he thereby pronounce a weakenesse of the stomach, or obstruction of the Liuer, Spleene or Kidneys? And why not a phrensie in a feauer? And howsoeuer *Hippocrates* pronounceth this to be a most dangerous vrine; yet haue I my selfe often obserued the same without any danger to the party, as I doubt not but so haue many moe besides my selfe.

Foreſt. obſeruat. medic. tomo. 1. lib. 2. ſchol. ad obſeruat 25.

Θανατω δε τεκ δε των ουρων τοισι παιδιοισι τα υδατωδεα.

Hippocrat. prognoſt. lib. 2. aph. 30

Hiſtorie.

About some eight or nine yeares ago, there came to me a yeoman of Northamptonshire, bringing with him his vrine which well nigh filled the vrinall, being as cleare as any cryſtall, without any contents at all, except some few motes, such as they say are found in the vrines of women with child. And becauſe I did ſee ſo great ods betwixt his complexion and his vrine (he being indifferent well coloured in regard of the vrine, howbeit neare ſiftie yeares of age) not ſuſpecting this

vrine

vrine to be his owne, began to enquire some circumstances concerning the same, as namely the time of continuance. At length he freely and of his owne accord confessed, that the vrine was his owne, and that aboue the space of sixe yeares by-past his vrine had not altered nor changed from that I did now see it. He added moreouer, that he felt neither griefe nor trouble in his bodie, as being able to go about his ordinarie employments and workes of his calling; that he was now and then troubled with some wind in his stomach, and that he himselfe wondered not a little at the long continuance of his vrine after this manner. I gaue him directions against obstructions and crudities, with some things for the strengthening of his stomach, and neuer since heard any more newes of him.

The like vrine haue I often obserued in many other cases, and will instance but in one: to wit, an *hystericall passion*, commonly called the mother.

Some ten yeares ago I had in cure a young maid, much molested Another.
with that disease which is commonly called the Mother. For foure dayes together, from twelue of the clocke at noone till night, her fits were so violent and tedious, and the intermissions so short, that both her father and other friends tooke (as they thought) their last leaue of her. In her time of intermission, or rather remission, when she was most sensible of her selfe, she voyded almost a chamberpot full at a time of thinne cleare vrine, like vnto spring-water, without any manner of contents discernable to the sharpest eye-sight, and this commonly foure or fiue times in an afternoone, and that during the dayes of the foure-said fits. But being afterwards freed from this infirmitie, she was likewise freed from the aforementioned accident. Neither did I euer since that time know her troubled with this disease, saue once since she was married, and yet was nothing in regard of the former extremitie.

If any *Argus* had bene there with his hundreth eyes, or yet the sharpe sighted *Lynceus* himselfe, where such vrines had bene brought in two seuerall vrinals (I meane the mans last mentioned, and this womans) they had neuer bene able to discerne any difference betwixt these two vrines: much lesse then the ignorant Empiricke, the peticoate or woman-physitian, or the cunningest pisse-prophet among them all: and if thou wilt, put in

maſter Parſon-practiſer to make better weight. And if any had brought ſuch an vrine, ſo often, in ſo great quantity, to any Phyſitian, was there any reaſon why he ſhould not rather haue coniectured a *Diabete*, or *piſſing euill*, then any other infirmitie? And this I thinke may ſuffice to prooue the vncertaintie of iudgement by thinne white vrines: now ſomething of thicke white vrines.

Of thicke white vrines.

Hippocrates, in the late alledged place, doth include very thicke vrines, of whatſoeuer colour they be, within the ſame degree of danger. And *Galen* himſelfe ſeemeth to ſecond this opinion, auerring that the thicker an vrine is, the more danger hath he moſt commonly obſerued in the ſame. *Rondeletius* affirmeth, that white vrines which are not tranſparent, but thicke almoſt like vnto milke, do ſignifie abundance of phlegme, and ſecondarily wormes, the falling-ſickneſſe, head-ach, palſie, conuulſions, great coldneſſe of the naturall parts: and finally, all manner of diſeaſes proceeding from phlegme. If ſuch an vrine then were offered to thy view and conſideration, good maſter vrine-monger, for which of theſe diſeaſes wouldeſt thou giue out ſentence? There being many moe phlegmaticke diſeaſes beſides the laſt rehearſed; and many of them proceeding from other cauſes, muſt by conſequent be accompanied with other vrines: yea and in the ſame cauſe the vrine may by diuers meanes not be the ſame. And theſe thicke vrines ſometimes accompanied with a copious reſidence, and ſometimes againe without the ſame. I will now proceed to ſome inſtances of both, where it ſhall appeare that ſometimes ſome ſuch vrines are not ſo dangerous as they are deemed.

Hiſtorie. *Nichol. Florent. ſerm. 3. tract. 10. cap. 21.*

I did ſee in the Caſtle of Itrum in the Countie of Sundoz, a young man about thirtie yeares of age, who did euery day make an vrine in great abundance, wherein did ſettle a white reſidence, like vnto curdled milke, filling the vrinall halfe full, howbeit aboue the ſame did ſwim a ſmall quantitie of whitiſh vrine like vnto whey. This young man notwithſtanding felt no inconuenience by the ſame, but ſtill enioyed his perfect health.

But a woman voyding the like vrine, yet was not bleſſed with ſo great a benefit, which notwithſtanding for the ſtrange-

neſſe

neſſe I thought good here to mention.

In the yeare (as I remember) 1613. a woman of middle age, dwelling in the South ſuburbe of Northampton, commonly called Cottonend, ſent me an vrine, if ſo it might be called, which was nothing elſe, as one would haue iudged by the eye, but thicke curdled milke, which did very neare fill the vrinall, onely on the top of it did ſwim a little liquor like vnto white poſſet drinke, being not halfe an inch thicke aboue the foreſaid contents. And howbeit I did twice or thrice ſee her vrine afterwards, yet could I neuer againe ſee theſe curdled contents, it being onely like the aforeſaid white poſſet drinke, howbeit ſhe had ſometimes before voyded ſuch an vrine, as I was informed. She died about two moneths after: and as it ſeemeth, of a conſumption and waſting of the kidneyes and other vrinary paſſages, as by ſome ſignes did appeare. And what if the ſpermaticall parts did participate with the former? The woman had lyen long languiſhing, neither was I euer called to ſee her, and for any thing I know, had few or no meanes adminiſtred vnto her, being but of poore and meane eſtate. Another.

A thicke and milkie vrine hath alſo by others bene obſerued in the exulceration of the kidneys, namely in a certaine Polonian in the Hoſpitall of the holy Ghoſt, the which (ſaith the Author) I often beheld. There are yet other white vrines, the which howſoeuer they are to the eye ſomewhat tranſparent, ſome more and ſome leſſe, ſome of them being of a more bright & ſhining colour, drawing neare to the color of molten glaſſe, and ſome againe more darke, and not ſo tranſparent a colour, yet may they all moſt iuſtly be reckoned among the number of thicke white vrines, and that in regard of their tough and ſlimie ſubſtance, which may eaſily be both felt and ſeene to be ſuch. This ſort of vrine doth often argue great ſtore of crudities, and tough phlegmaticke matter, with ſuch diſeaſes as are engendred of the ſame: but moſt commonly diſeaſes of the bladder, as namely the Strangurie or the Stone, howſoeuer it cometh ſometimes otherwiſe to paſſe. *A Petro Sphærario medico referente Schenck. lib. 3 obſeruat. medicin. lib de vrin.*

I was theſe yeares by paſt (ſaith *Schenckius*) *familiarly acquainted with a certaine Noble man, now dead, whoſe name was* Vdalrichus, *and brother to* George *maſter of the order of the Knights of Germany,* Another. *Iohann. Schenck. ibidem.*

Germanie, called Ioannitæ, *being descended of the noble familie of* Hohenheimes, *surnamed* Bombest, *who without any hinderance to his health, did oftentimes, yea during the greatest part of his life time, voyd a thicke muddie vrine, and so tough and ropie, that any might haue drawne it an ell long, as if it had bene some glue or birdlime. He neuer in his life was troubled with the stone, and himselfe shewed me this vrine, offering the same to my triall.*

Another. *Another voyded by vrine a certaine matter like vnto molten pearles, being of a fine bright colour, of whom* Hollerius *maketh mention, the same partie againe voyding a matter of thicker substance much like vnto the white of an egge boyled.*

Holler. inter varas obseruat. num. 2.

Another. The same Author maketh mention in another place of another, who voyded by vrine, *not without great paine and torment, little peeces of phlegme, round like little bullets, cleare like vnto crystall, cleare glasse or fine gellie.*

Idem schol. ad cap. 30. lib. 1. de morb. intern.

Another. *An ancient Gentleman and acquaintance of mine dwelling in London, being at least threescore and ten yeares of age, at that time* 1611. *had for a long time voyded great store of such tough phlegmaticke matter, most like vnto birdlime or gellie, and on the top of the same some vrine was to be seene of a darke colour, not vnlike to transparent horne. His paine was exceeding great, prouoking him almost euery minute of an houre to this vntimely excretion of his vrine. The counsels of the best Physitians were not wanting, some being of opinion it was a stone in the bladder, others iudging otherwise. My opinion being demanded, I told him I was not of their opinion, who held that there was a stone in the bladder, moued hereunto by some probable coniectures. But seeing him much macerated and weakened by much Physicke, exhibited both by the learned Physitian, and by the ignorant Empiricke also, my aduice was, that he should abstaine from all manner of laxatiue medicines, except it were now and then some gentle glister or lenitiue to procure the benefit of nature. I appointed him also fit and conuenient diet: and all his Physicke was nothing saue some certaine Emulsions, as also some Iuleps composed of some syrupes and distilled waters, most proper and conuenient for his disease, and that not for a weeke or a moneth, but for three or foure moneths together. After two moneths were past he found sensible ease and alleuiation, but yet much more the next Spring, this being towards the beginning*

beginning of Winter: and hath since that time scarce euer complained at all of this so tedious and tormenting infirmitie. And this last Spring his strength spent, and the oyle in the lampe failing, being full of dayes, payed that debt which admitteth no baile nor suretiship This then may appeare that the vrine here could giue vs no assured knowledge of the certaintie of the disease, whether the Stone or strangurie. And thus the vncertaintie of this colour, as well as of the rest, cannot be concealed from the iudicious and vnderstanding Reader: whose patience I must yet intreat to giue eare to some things yet to be said concerning the contents of vrine: concerning the which, howbeit here and there, and namely in this last colour, something hath bene said, yet was not this my principall purpose and intent; but is as it were thrust in by head and shoulders. Now shall something be said of set purpose, whereas I will forbeare to repeate any thing which hath bene said alreadie.

CHAP. VII.

Of the circle or garland, spume and froth, bubbles, smoke or vapor, and fat in the ouermost region of the vrine, and what certaintie from thence can be collected.

THese contents are most cómonly distinguished according to the three regions of the vrine. The ouermost vrine, as it claimeth the first place in the vrinall, so shall it haue here the prehemi-nence aboue the other two. Now as concerning the circle, ring or garland, it hath bene well obserued by some of our late writers, that neither *Hippocrates* nor yet *Galen* euer made any mention of them, as being in their iudgements a thing not worth the consideration. *Rondeletius* maketh *Auicenna* and *Isaac* Arabian Physitians, the first founders thereof: howbeit (saith he) some do attribute the first inuention of it to the Vniuersitie of *Salerna*, either perhaps, because since *Actuarius* his time they had tried some conclusions by the same, or

Of the circle, ring, or garland. Not mentioned by the ancients. *Lib de vrin. cap. 31 de circulo.* The originall of it.

elſe did repoſe much truſt and confidence in this circle or crowne. Two ſorts of theſe circles or garlands find we mentioned by *Actuarius*, which notwithſtanding few authors that I haue read do remember. The firſt is that commonly ſo called, being nothing elſe but a certaine *circle or round line in the ouermoſt part of the vrine, enuironing it round about like a ring*; and is ſo called by reaſon of the roundneſſe of the vrinall, the like whereof may be like wiſe ſeene in any other liquor. The other circles or garlands are no ſuch round rings or circles as haue bene mentioned, but onely ſome ouermoſt parts of the vrine which ſwimme in the liquor of the ſame, and for the ſame reaſon, of the roundneſſe of the vrinall, called *crownes or garlands*. Of the former of the two do our Phyſitians moſt commonly make mention, and many things do many men prognoſticate by the ſame, which neuertheleſſe ſome of their chiefe ringleaders and vpholders do in a manner confeſſe to be but a nouelty, not practiſed by the learned ancient Phyſitians: and yet leſt they ſhould ſeeme to controll the inueterate and common receiued cuſtome, they muſt needs ſay ſomething as well as their neighbours. Hence haue we the proportion betwixt the regions of the bodie of man, and the regions of the vrine violently thruſt vpon vs; and as they will haue the other parts of the vrine anſwerable to the reſt of the parts of the body; ſo muſt the crowne or garland anſwer proportionably to the head, or ſome part of it at leaſt. And not with this content, they aſcribe ſeuerall colours of theſe circles, not to ſeuerall humours onely, but to ſeuerall parts of the head alſo; ſometimes to the right, ſometimes to the left: and againe ſometimes to the hinder part, and ſometimes to the fore part; diuing ſometimes into the verie ventricles or inward concauities thereof. And yet to diſcerne theſe circles or garlands aright, a ſharpe and very quicke ſight is very requiſite. Moreouer, may not thine owne ſight, together with the qualitie or quantitie of the light, the diuers manners of ſituation of the vrinall, one or all of theſe, eaſily alter the colour of this thy circle, making it appeare ſometimes of one, ſometimes of another colour? Beſides, theſe circles or garlands are ſuppoſed to be ſeene in ſuch vrines onely as are not of one colour,

It is twofold.

Leo Roganus de differ. vrin. lib. 1. cap. vlt.

Poſteriores eiuſdem (coronæ) inditia ſubiecerunt veteribus non vſitata, & in quibus iuſtæ ſæpe cauſæ deſiderantur: verum vt ſcenæ inſeruiamus eadem indicia ſubdere placet.

Villich. de probat vrin. part. 4. cap. 39.

colour, and the ouermoſt part thinner then the other. On the ſeuerall ſignifications of the ſuppoſed ſeuerall colours thereof, with their proportions to the humours of the head, if I ſhould particularly inſiſt, and confute them, as ſome might perhaps expect, I thinke it would prooue but a needleſſe and ſuperfluous labour, the thing being ſo idle in it ſelfe, and of ſo ſmall account. The learned *Rondeletius*, I am ſure, made but ſmall account of them, and where he mentions them, whatſoeuer he ſaith is but the relation of the opinions of others, moſt of which he doth afterwards confute. His manner of ſpeech intimateth no leſſe vnto vs in theſe words following. *Loco proxime citato.*

Wherefore we ſhall pronounce that a red circle (if it ſignifie any thing at all) doth ſignifie abundance of bloud in the whole head, &c. Another learned author lately mentioned, would alſo willingly haue them baniſhed out of all the Hippocraticall common-wealth, in theſe words following: *But perhaps in vaine do I labour to roote out this ſo inueterate and inbred opinion (meaning concerning froth, ſpume and bubbles) out of the minds of our ordinarie Phyſitians. The like may I ſay concerning the crownes or garlands in vrines, the opinion whereof hath now almoſt ſo deeply poſſeſſed euery mans mind. It is moſt certaine that Actuarius himſelfe neuer did prognoſticate any ſuch thing by this circle or line compaſſing round about the ouermoſt part of the vrine, hauing onely brought it in, to the end he might prognoſticate by the bubbles when as they do appeare in it. And who is ſo blind, that doth not ſee how ridiculous a thing it is to prognoſticate by a certaine circle or roundring, which may be as well obſerued in any other round veſſell filled with any liquor, as in an vrinall? As concerning that crowne or garland which is the ſuperficies or ouermoſt part of the vrine, which Actuarius ſeemeth to haue borrowed from* Hippocrates, *we haue by the authoritie of* Galen, *alreadie reiected. Wherefore in my opinion theſe crownes and garlands ſhall be baniſhed farre from vrines.* So farre our author. It is not alſo vnlikely, that if they had bene of ſuch vſe and neceſſitie, but *Hipocrates* or *Galen* would haue mentioned them, together with their ſeuerall vſes in Phyſicke, they both being ſo curious in ſearching out the ſeuerall ſignifications of this ſigne. If any will yet obiect, that our moderne Phyſitians haue added many

Idem Roganus de prouid. ex vrinis lib. 3. cap. 8.

Idem lib. 2. de cauſ. vrin. cap. 9.

things to former inuentions; I could reply, it is true indeed, and might well come to passe in such things as neuer did present themselues to their senses, or else in such things whereof they had no experimentall knowledge: but I suppose they were as eagle eyed in *Asia* and other parts, and could see as farre into a millstone as any of our late *Europæan* Physitians. And this shall now suffice concerning *circles* or *garlands*, we now proceed to the rest.

Of bubbles, spume or froth.

Bubbles, spume, or froth, are all accounted to proceed from one and the same cause, differing in some circumstances onely. Now if we shall narrowly obserue and marke what can be said of them, we shall find no lesse vncertaintie in the predictions by them, then in the former. *Actuarius* (saith our aboue named author) maketh mention of many things concerning this matter which neither *Galen* nor *Hippocrates* haue obserued, and that in my opinion (saith he) because they were not worth the obseruing. And againe a little after: *Such things as* Actuarius *hath set downe concerning the spumes and bubbles, are nothing to be regarded. For who seeth not, that as well the spume as the bubbles stay longer in the crowne or garland of the vrine, and in the middle part of the superficies or ouermost part they are sooner dissolued. For the case is not here alike as in the garland, where the solid body of the vrinall is an occasion that they sticke longer and more firmely to the same. And this not in vrine onely, but in any other liquor in like manner may easily be obserued, to wit, that such froth and bubbles do longer persist in the circle ioyning to the vessell then in the rest of the ouermost part of the same, &c.* This foundation then being rotten, the rest of the building must needs fall to the ground. They tell vs in the first place that bubbles which stand round about ouer the garland onely, and continue without parting, if they be of the same colour the vrine is of, they declare that there is great paine in all the parts of the head. But if they occupie onely the one halfe of the garland, then is that paine in one halfe of the head. But I assure thee, such bubbles may be seene, and thou not able to discerne whether the wind be in the head or taile. And besides thou mayest sometimes finde a good fellow who could quickly fill a baggepipe with his bum, and yet in his vrine see neither

Idem lib. 2. de cauſ. vrin. cap. 9.

neither bubble nor any other such babble. But concerning the vncertaintie of these things, something hath bene said alreadie in another place, whereas mention was made of the regions of the vrine answering to the parts of mans body, which was proued most false. It is granted, that sometimes these bubbles do not appeare at the first in the beginning of the disease, howbeit after a while they begin to shew themselues: and then is it an argument that nature waxeth strong to concoct and ouercome the bad humours. In feauers therefore such do signifie the declining or decaying of the same. But if they haue bene from the beginning still so continuing, then is the danger greater, howbeit better with a thicke then with a thinne vrine. Now put the case that in an vrine brought to thee from afarre thou mightest discerne some such bubble or froth, yet how shalt thou be able to discerne whether any were in the vrine at the beginning of the disease, or no? The messenger for the most part can tell thee no more then the ground he goeth on: and it may be, that neither the patient nor any about him are able to obserue such nice curiosities, as often not obseruing matters of greater moment. But put yet the case thou couldst discerne some headach by the aforesaid contents, how shalt thou euer be able to discerne whether it come, as we say, *per sympathiam*, by consent from the neather parts (which is most common) or *per idiopathiam:* that is, be primarily seated in the head? And if thou knowest not this, thy knowledge is to small purpose, the cure differing according to the seuerall causes. Of this the patient will giue thee better satisfaction then a thousand vrines. *If bubbles do appeare in the vrine (saith* Reusner*) together with the signes of defluxion or distillation of humours, especially if a feauer be therewith conioyned, they do portend a Pleurisie, as also the Gout: and great store of spume or froth appearing in the vrine without the shaking of it, besides wind in generall, it doth presage that the wind collicke threatneth such a partie.* The same *Reusner* affirmeth, that *Rhases* writeth, that *round bubbles do prognosticate bleeding at the nose; and that such as be of a colour yellow like saffron with a little whitenesse, do portend some infirmitie of the Lungs.* But I beleeue he were a cunning Physitian, that could tell or name the disease by

See before in the beginning.

Schol. in aap. 30. part. 4. Iodoci Willich. de probat vrinar.

Comment.3.libri prorrh.

the vrine onely. Againe these frothie vrines according to *Galen*, do signifie a certaine melting or wasting away of the bodie, or an vnequall perturbation of the same by reason of some windinesse: the first of these being dangerous, but not so the other, but rather prognosticating the long continuance of the disease. Such frothie vrines with some bubbles are to be seene in feuers proceeding from the abundance of crude or raw humours. And not so onely, but in the infirmities of the kidneyes also; *Hippocrates* in his *Aphorismes* affirming, that such vrines do both signifie infirmities of the kidneyes, and the long continuance of the disease. But from the froth we come to the smoke or vapor in the vrine, of the which an *Italian Physitian* maketh mention; and is forced to be beholden to the *Arabians* for the same.

Aph.34.sect.7.

Sauonarola de vrin.cap.3 rubr. 17.

Of smoke or vapour in the vrine.

Smoke or vapor (saith he) is sometimes to be seene in the vrine, and cannot be by euery one conceiued. It is engendred, sometimes of a thicke adust matter; and then with the continuance of strength signifieth the long continuance of the disease: sometimes of an hote adust matter, and with the decaying of strength prognosticateth death: sometimes also of raw phlegme somewhat adust, and signifieth the prolonging of the disease. And if it continue all the time of the disease, it portendeth death, or raw phlegme; which may be discerned from matter by the stinking smell. But because our sight is not so sharpe in this Iland, we will leaue these smokie vrines to the sharpe sighted *Italians* and *Arabians*. But if any such smokie stuffe be found in any *English* vrines, it must needs be best obserued in our cõmon Tobacconists, whose vrines it is a maruell that they are not wholly conuerted into smoke. But of this frothie and smokie stuffe sufficient, this being likewise so idle an opinion, that of its owne accord it vanisheth away into smoke: howbeit I thought good to acquaint the Reader with all the hid mysterie of the imposture, and abuses concerning vrines. But now something concerning the fat swimming on the top of vrines.

Of fat swimmingon the top of vrines.

Such vrines haue this fat swimming on the top, sometimes in a greater, and sometimes in a smaller quantitie: and sometimes againe like oyle, and sometimes also couering all the ouermost part of the vrine, like a spiders web. These fat vrines also signifie sometimes a wasting of the whole bodie, if there be

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a feauer ioyned with the ſame; or of the kidneyes onely, if without it. This feauer is ſometimes very ſpeedy and ſwift in operation, waſting ſuddenly not the fat onely, but the ſolid ſubſtance of the body alſo; called therefore by our Phyſitians, *Febris colliquans*; and ſuch are often *Peſtilentiall* feauers. It is againe ſometimes an *Hectick*, which endeth in a *Maraſme*, vnleſſe it be firſt preuented. But how ſhall one be able by the bare ſight of the vrine onely, to diſcerne all theſe ſeuerall circumſtances and differences? But this is yet worth the obſeruing (ſaith *Roganus*) that when as theſe waſting or conſuming feauers haue welnigh waſted away the whole bodie, then are no more ſuch waſting excretions, which he calleth *ſyntectica excrementa*, either fat vrines or fæcall excrements to be ſeene. For the fleſhie parts being hardned and dried vp, that which melteth and waſteth away falleth now no more into the guts or the paſſages of the vrine, but paſſeth away like a vapour. This *Galen* ſetteth downe by a very prettie and pertinent compariſon, taken from fleſh broyled on a gridiron. Now if any one ſhould conceiue ſome better hope by reaſon that this fat matter did no more appeare, ſhould he not miſſe the marke, the caſe being now farre more dangerous then before? The words of *Scribonius* make not a little to cleare this point in hand. *By theſe fat vrines (ſaith he) ſome do teach vs that we may eaſily diſcerne and know all the kinds of a feauer Hectick, by reaſon it ſignifieth a waſting and melting of the parts of the bodie. But whatſoeuer reaſon we render of the ſame, Galen notwithſtanding in expreſſe words affirmeth, that the vrine of ſuch as are ſurpriſed with a feauer Hectick hath no certaine ſignification. Experience alſo doth teach vs, that ſome being of a cholericke conſtitution of body, as alſo ſuch as haue eaten fat meates, or haue fat kidneyes, vſe often to make fat vrines. What reaſon is there then to pronounce either a feauer Hectick, or yet any waſting or conſumption thereby? This is not erroneous onely, but full of temeritie alſo. The truth of this aſſertion may alſo in this more plainly appeare, that many haue dyed of ſuch conſumption and waſting, who neuer, notwithſtanding had any fat ſwimme on their vrines. Sometimes it hath bene alſo obſerued, that the veſſell wherein the vrine hath bene carryed to the Phyſitian, hath before contained either oyle or ſome other fat*

Gal. Comm. 3. in lib. 3. epid.

De preuid. ex vrinis lib. 3. cap. 6.

Lib. 1. meth. med. cap. vlt.

Guil. Adolph. Scrib. de inſpect. vrinar. prope finem.

3. de præſagit. ex pulſ.

fat matter, which hath by this meanes bene communicated to the vrine. It is therefore the Physitians part diligently to enquire concerning all the circumstances of the disease, and not by the inspection of the vrine onely peremptorily to pronounce any thing. Thus farre our author. Many of my friends and patients haue voyded vrines with this fat like a spiders web floting on the top for diuerse yeares together, and yet were neuer subiect to any consumption or wasting, either in the whole bodie or their kidneyes. And how easily one may be deceiued in these fat vrines, may by this which followeth appeare.

Historie. *It is not yet full three yeares since I had vnder my cure in Northampton towne a countrey woman diseased of that infirmitie which we call* Lienteria, or the fluxe of the stomacke, *whom one day visiting, and viewing her vrine, I perceiued some fat like vnto some dreps of oyle swimme on the top of it, which was againe the next day after to be seene after the same manner: she then seeing me narrowly view the same told me that the vrine was vnaduisedly made both the dayes in a vessell wherein some oyle had before bene contained.* What then if such an vrine had bene brought out of the countrey, either to my selfe, or yet to any other Physitian, without any further information? But we proceed now to the rest.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the cloud, swimme or sublimation, together with diuerse sorts of grounds or residences, and the vncertaintie of their significations.

All vrines are not accompanied with contents.

IN the first place we are to obserue, that all vrines are not accompanied with contents, but many depriued of them; which may proceed from diuerse causes. As namely, in case of cruditie, and the concoction being good, yet may some obstruction hinder any contents to passe. The like may be by fasting procured, and want of food, which may also make the vrine of an higher colour. The inflammation of any part of the bodie,

And may proceed from diuerse causes.

bodie, by drawing of the humours thither, may produce the like effect. In lasks also or fluxes of the bellie, as the vrine shall be the lesser, so shall the contents be few or none at all. Some certaine constitutions also gather no setlings in their vrines: and such as are in present health, and eate much, haue a more copious residence, and in Winter it doth more abound then in Sommer. Laborious and very painfull people may also haue little or no contents at all in their vrines. The time of the sickneſſe in which this cometh to passe, is also narrowly to be obserued: for in the beginning and increase of acute diseases, then this want of contents argueth great defect of naturall strength and vigour. In the declining of the disease it is not a messenger of so bad newes, yea although it were in the vigour and strength of it. And moreouer that many diseases are brought to a happie and expected issue without any contents at all, is no vncouth thing. What certaintie then can be collected, either by the presence or yet by the absence of the contents? Now howbeit heretofore some contents on the top of the vrine haue bene mentioned, yet are these last mentioned, most commonly and constantly to be seene ordinarily in vrines; and therefore are more properly called contents, and so to be vnderstood by that name. Now all these three, cloud, swimme, and grounds, haue one and the same materiall cause, and their generation is also alike, differing onely in place and situation, according to the weight of the matter and the concoction of the disease. When the disease is yet crude and not concocted, yet in some forwardneſſe thereunto, then appeareth that which is commonly called a cloud, for the proportion and analogie it seemeth to haue with the clouds of the aire. When the disease is yet in a better forwardneſſe, then is to be seene in the vrine, that which is commonly called the swim or sublimation, hanging as it were betwixt the ouermost and neathermost region of the vrine. But when nature hath now gotten the vpper hand of the disease, then doth this which we call ground, settle to the bottome of the vrinall. My purpose is not here to enter into a large discourse concerning the engendring of this substance, and farre lesse yet the controuersies about the same, which I leaue

The cloud.

The swimme.

The ground.

to be discussed in the schooles, my intent here being onely to discouer the vncertaintie of iudgement which these contents do affoord vs. Now when thou seest the cloud, swim, or residence, what canst thou pronounce but some generall and indefinite verdict concerning the cruditie or concoction of the disease? but what this thy disease is, thy vrine will neuer reueale vnto thee, nor any of the rest of the signes and circumstances to be obserued in diseases. And howsoeuer the materiall cause of all these three be one and the same, differing onely in circumstances, yet may sometimes the one be without the other.

Loco proxime citato. *Whersoeuer there is a swim* (saith Scribonius) *there is also a ground or residence, which may also be vnderstood of a cloud: howbeit the ground may be without the former: to wit, if it do not containe such a flatuous matter as raiseth the same vp, according to the testimonie of* Galen. *Moreouer, the best and most healthfull vrine is accounted such as hath no such cloud nor swim in it, as witnesseth the same* Galen. *And moreouer, if they be present, the iudgement by them is yet vncertaine. For who can tell whether this cometh to passe by way of crisis or otherwise, vnlesse he weigh in the ballance diuers other circumstances, according to the which criticall dayes are accustomed to be tried. And besides the premisses, all vrines do not suddenly settle, and they assigne vs seuerall times for the vrine to settle in: some assigne vs halfe an houre, some the sixt part of an houre, &c. But better it were when they are setled, then to giue out our iudgement of them. For I haue often let vrines stand by me, and could see no setling till the next day. Now what couldest thou haue iudged of such an vrine the first day, especially if the messenger, according to the common custome, had hyed him home? What couldest thou haue said concerning the same? And yet is this a case which cometh not seldome to passe. Moreouer, these contents do sometimes suddenly vanish away, and that after an houre or two after the voyding of the vrine.*

2. Prorrh. 1. & 2. in 6. epid. 37.

Seuerall times to be assigned for the setling of vrine.

Et ex his proinde vniuersis optime facillimeq; intelligi posse opinor, quantus fucus, quanta deceptio, quanta denique *It may then plainly, by the premisses, appeare* (saith the same Author) *what counterfetting iuggling and deceit they vse, and how wicked their practise is, who without any other coiudicant signes, do by the vrines onely giue out sentence concerning the infirmities of the bodie of man, their causes and beginning, their subiects adiuncts, &c.* Now something concerning the seuerall sorts of grounds

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or contents in the vrine, muſt likewiſe be ſaid, that the errours and impoſtures in this point, as well as in other parts of the vrine, may be layd open to the capacitie of the moſt ignorant.

malignitas, ſit omnium illorum qui abſque alijs coiudicantibus vllis nude & ſimpliciter ex allata ſibi vrina aliquas corporis male affecti cauſas & originem, ſubiecta, adiuncta & ſic deinceps, vel expletiſſime ſe cognoſcere poſſe autumant. Idem. Seribon. ibid.

As in the colours, therefore ſo in the contents, we will begin with the beſt of all others. That then is accounted the beſt ſediment, ſetling, or ground, which is white, duly knit and ſtable, and that continually all the time of the ſickneſſe: and that which declineth from the foreſaid laudable conditions, is accounted worſe, and that ſo much the more as it doth decline from them. It is generally agreed vpon among Phyſitians, that great ſtore of yellow grounds argueth great ſtore of yellow choler in the bodie; and the lighter coloured it be, it argueth the leſſe, the higher coloured the greater exceſſe. Now beſides that thou canſt not tell what particular diſeaſe proceeding from choler (there being diuers) it may ſignifie, as whether an Ague, or ſome other diſeaſe: and againe, if an Ague, of what ſort or kind, continuall or intermittent: ſo much leſſe art thou able to tell the time of it, which notwithſtanding maketh not a little to informe thy iudgement concerning the vrine. For if at the firſt there be either ſmall quantitie of choler, or yet none at all, and then it after increaſe abundantly, which is knowne by changing from a white thin to a ſaffron coloured ground) it is a ſigne and token that nature doth vnburden it ſelfe of this heauie ballaſt of choler, and ſo conſequently that health is like ſhortly to enſue. But if after a ſaffron colour it change to a white, it is a bad ſigne, eſpecially without ſignes of concoction: for the which cauſe it will be requiſite that thou obſerue the ſeuerall alterations of the vrine, and then be well acquainted with the ſtate and nature of the diſeaſe of the patient. The like may be ſaid of red reſidence, the which in the beginning of diſeaſes doth not portend any good, and that by reaſon it argueth great ſtore of cruditie, which hindereth the concoction of the bloud; and ſuch are commonly ſeene in baſtard Tertian & Quotidian Agues. But yet ſuch Feuers as are incident to Plethoricall and Carechymicall conſtitutions, oppreſſed with abundance of bloud and bad humors, if they attaine to their expected iſſue, muſt needs be accompanied with ſuch or the like reſidence.

Of yellow contents or grounds

Red reſidence.

The bare inſpection of the vrine onely will neuer acquaint thee with the particular. Sometimes both the afore-mentioned contents are to be ſeene in one and the ſame vrine, which is ſometimes deadly, and ſometimes againe proueth a fore-runner of ſafetie and ſecuritie: I will inſtance in two examples of mine owne experience, to make the truth of this appeare.

Hiſtorie. *About ſome three yeares ago, or a little aboue, a young Gentleman in the countrey, to mine owne knowledge, voyded ſuch an vrine for a quarter of a yeare together, and by appearance had ſo continued long before my ſight of the ſame: and yet notwithſtanding all the euacuations were vſed, it continued ſo more or leſſe vntill his dying day. His diſeaſe was a Dropſie, and with the ſame was ioyned the yellow laundiſe, which did outwardly ſhew it ſelfe to the view of the eye. His Liuer hote, and the whole conſtitution of his bodie participating of the ſame diſtemper.*

Another. *But in the yeare 1613. a woman of Northampton of good account, being with child, voyded an vrine with the like reſidence, and that for as long a time at leaſt, and yet did their diſeaſes farre differ. For beſides her being with a liue child (for vntill that time was not my counſell craued) ſhe was for a many weekes together neuer free from a Tertian, Quotidian, or both agues conioyned: the which were accompanied with a continuall cough, proceeding from a thinne ſalt rheume, with ſpitting of bloud, reaching and caſting, as alſo a great laske, all which accidents, or the moſt of them, did not forſake her till neare the time of her deliuerie. Phlebotomie for diuerſe conſiderations I durſt not then attempt. Other euacuations, both vpwards and downewards, came in greater abundance then was wiſhed. It was now deepely imprinted, not in her owne onely, but in the conceits of her neighbours and others alſo of good vnderſtanding, that (in regard of her ſpitting of bloud) ſhe was now farre ſpent in an irreconcerable conſumption. Vpon the relation of others I inclined to the ſame opinion. But at my firſt ſight of her, together with the ſight of the bloud ſhe ſpat vp, I changed my opinion. And ſo, God adding his bleſſing to the meanes ſhe vſed by my directions, ſhe brought foorth at the time appointed, a liue manchild, which neuertheleſſe liued not aboue the ſpace of a moneth. The mother two or three dayes after her deliuerie was ſurpriſed with the Meaſels, and afterwards recouered her health a-*

gaine,

gaine, the which at this present day she yet enioyeth.

Here was no Dropsie at all, nor yet could I euer perceiue any signe of a hote Liuer, and the matter of the Iaundise was voyded both by stoole and vrine. It may then plainly appeare, how farre the diseases may sometimes differ, the residence being still alike in two seuerall bodies, sexes, &c.

As concerning bloudy residence, as was before said of bloudy vrine, it may come either of abundance of bloud in a plethoricall body, or else by weakenesse of the retentiue power, and of the Liuer; the which rightly to discerne, wee must be acquainted with diuers other circumstances, which the vrine can neuer make knowen. It hath beene likewise already related, that sometimes great quantitie of bloud it selfe hath beene voyded without any danger: and sometimes againe after the voyding of a very small quantitie thereof, death hath not long deferred his approaches. Bloudie residence, and the seuerall causes of the same.

In the yeere 1614. about the beginning of Ianuary, my counsell was demanded for a Gentleman dwelling neare Northampton, *about fiftie yeares of age or vpwards. In his vrine at my first comming at him, was to be seene great store of yellowish contents, cleauing to the bottome of the vrinall, wherewith were intermingled some red streakes of bloud. And howbeit I often earnestly intreated him to admit of Phlebotomie, as the onely remedy to preuent a greater inconuenience, yet could I not preuaile, vntill such time as bloud now issuing out in great abundance, both vpwards and downewards, his strength now decaying, and hairy irrecouerable occasion ouer past, with a too late repentance, he would willingly haue paied a good fine for the renewing of the lease of his life, but all too late.* Historie.

As concerning white, blacke, leaden, or ash-coloured; as also greene and blew contents, the vncertaintie of these may be in some sort collected from that we haue already said of such vrines, and many other matters I willingly passe by, and hasten to the rest: to wit, diuers other sorts of residences or strange contents, called by some, difforme contents. See somewhat in the colours heretofore.

Purulent or mattery residence, doth much resemble a white residence or ground, which is so much commended for the best of all others; and therefore requireth some iudgement to Purulent or matterie residence,

diſcerne the one from the other: and yet is there a crude and vnconcocted reſidence not vnlike this purulent matter to bee ſeene, as well in whole as in ſicke bodies. This purulent or mattery reſidence, againe proceedeth either from the kidneyes or the bladder, as is moſt commonly receiued. But heare what the learned *Hollerius* ſaith concerning the ſame.

Schol. ad cap. 50. lib. 1. de morb. intern.

Neither yet doth this mattery ſtuffe alwaies proceed from the kidneys or bladder. For it proceedeth almoſt from euery part of the vpper region of the body, by the great and admirable induſtry of nature, and by meanes of the body euery where made paſſable for ſuch a purpoſe, doth disburden it ſelfe ſometimes into the guts, and ſometimes againe into the bladder. A certaine woman voyded, not without great paine and torment, ſuch purulent and mattery vrines, who foure moneths after dyed, and the dead corps being opened, two ſtones were found in her heart, with many little impoſtumes, the kidneyes, together with the other vrinary paſſages, being free from any other hurt.

Hiſtorie.

Lib. de vrin. cap. 38.

Galen (ſaith *Rondeletius*) did ſee an impoſtume of the Lungs purged by vrine, by meanes of the emulgent or ſucking arteries. The gibbons or backe part of the Liuer, the kidneyes, bladder and yard, make vſe of the ſame paſſage. Now which of theſe places are affected, the griefe and tumor of the part giueth vs notice, and not the vrine onely.

Red vetches or fitches.

Now red Vetches or Fitches in the reſidence, called therefore *Hypoſtaſis erobea*, or *eruarea*, are recorded by our Authors, to ſignifie either great inflammation of the Liuer, or colliquation of the whole body, or of the kidneyes onely. And ſo

Brannie and ſcalie contents.

branny contents, ſignifie ſometimes conſumption of the whole body, or of the bladder onely with concoction, no Ague; and great heat waſting the ſubſtance of the Liuer, and burning the bloud if it be red. So do fine branny contents ſignifie a colliquation or waſting of the ſolid parts: ſharpe ſickneſſe, and for the moſt part mortall, and ſome adde yet that it is ſometimes ſeene in the vrines of women with child. And if this reſidence be red, they attribute it to extreame aduſtion of the

Scales.

bloud. Scales, called *Lamine*, *Squame*, differ not much in ſignification.

To

To Haires or ſmall filaments in the vrine, are attributed alſo diuers ſignifications: as namely, a conſumption of the whole body, a Feuer then being ioyned therewith, or elſe of the kidneyes onely, and then is no Feuer to be ſeene. They are according to *Galen*, engendered of a tough Phlegme, proceeding from the vſe of groſſe diet. Sometimes alſo they are ſaid to ſignifie exulceration of the reines or bladder: and ſometimes alſo fluxe of ſeed from ſeuerall cauſes. And finally, womens white fluxe, from the matrixe or wombe. *Galen* is of opinion, that ſuch contents come neuer without a thicke vrine. But experience hath taught vs the contrary, ſaith *Hollerius*.

Haires in the vrine.

Comm. 1. ad aph. 76. ſect. 4.

Loco proxime ſupra citato. Hiſtorie.

A certaine man voyded ſuch hairy excrements, with a golden coloured vrine, aboue the ſpace of twenty yeares, it not being thicke, but keeping a meane: and howbeit his conſtitution and ſtate of body inclined to choler, yet was he of a reaſonable ſquare and corpulent body. The like commeth alſo to paſſe in many others, howbeit to others a thicke vrine is more frequent.

If the Reader pleaſe, he may yet reade a ſtrange Story in *Schenckius* of a great quantitie of true and naturall haire, voyded by a woman with her vrine for a long time, the which the Author tried, by burning a parcell of it in the fire.

Schenck obſeruat. medic. lib 3. tit. de vrina.

Sand or grauell in the vrine affoordeth vs yet no greater certaintie. It is recorded by that famous *Hippocrates*, *that in whatſoeuer vrine a grauelly matter ſetleth to the bottome, it betokeneth a ſtone either in the kidneys, or in the bladder.* It is likely he had moſt commonly obſerued it ſo in the place where he liued: but we find often the contrary in our climate. I haue my ſelfe often obſerued, both in old age and younger yeeres, ſuch grauelly vrines without any ſtone. The wideneſſe of the vrinary paſſages, as alſo diureticall expelling medicines, may be a meanes of expelling ſuch contents. And this diſeaſe may ſometimes be accompanied with a thinne vrine without any grauell at all, as in the obſtruction of the aforeſaid paſſages. The Phyſitian being preſent, is often encombred, notwithſtanding the concurrence of all the ſignes together, to diſcerne a ſtone from ſome other diſeaſe, as hath heretofore appeared: what certaintie then can be expected from the ſole deceitfull ſigne of the vrine?

Sandie or grauelly reſidence. *Aph. 79. ſect. 4.*

The

Historie. *Ibidem.*

The Admirall Annebault (saith Hollerius) *being much tormented in making his vrine for the space of eight moneths together, both Physitians and Surgeons being in doubt whether there were a stone in the bladder or no, at length it was concluded to make incision for the stone. No stone notwithstanding was found, but a lumpe of flesh growne to the necke of the bladder, hindering the free passage of the vrine, which was cured by conuenient remedies, and the patient restored to his former health againe.*

Flesher.

Some also are of opinion, it signifieth adustion of humours, as in diseases coming of choler, such as be burning Agues, Tertian Agues, single and compound, and sometimes in diseases of melancholie, as Quartaine agues long continuing. Likewise the Gout, paine of the ioynts and reines, Leprosie, French poxe confirmed, Emeraudes, costiuenesse, and heate of the Liuer: if there be no paine nor heauinesse about the reines.

Worms reiected by vrine.

Rondel. de vrinis, cap. 38.

But besides all the former contents, wormes haue sometimes bene voyded by the vrine, the which because it may seeme some thing strange, therefore I will walke with my guides. *Rondeletius* maketh it plaine. *Gilbert Griphon first of all shewed me worms in the vrine when I was but yet young, who was also the chiefe inciter of me to this profession. The wormes might be seene to mooue without any motion of the vrine.* Againe. *I haue seene wormes in the vrine as large as Gourd seedes, flat and aliue.* Argenterius *hath seene the forme of a winged Dragon come foorth with the vrine.* The historie also annexed to the foresaid *Rondeletius* his Tractate of vrines, of foure wormes voyded by vrine at two seuerall times, do plainly witnesse the same. *His countreyman* Hollerius *maketh also mention of one* Beaucler *a Counseller, who after great paine in the kidneys, voyded a great worme. And of another, who after the voyding of some stones and grauelly matter, voyded two euill fauoured wormes.*

Montuus.
Idem Rondel. lib. de morb. cognos. cap. 17.
Historia Didymi Obrechti ad finem libri Rondel. de vrinis adiecta.
Loco iam supra citato.

Ibidem.

The same Author againe. *One demanded counsell of a Spaniard by letters, and helpe for one that was troubled with grauell, who hauing voyded some stones and much sand, did also put foorth at his yard two little wormes, hauing pointed beckes, two hornes vpon the head like a snaile, the backe and bellie was as it were couered with scales, blacke like a Tortoise, but vnder the bellie which was red.*

I haue

I haue wondered to see (saith another Author) *in mine owne vrine a great number of wormes, short and little, like vnto small lice.* Monsieur Duret *a Physitian hath assured me* (saith Ambrose Pare) *that he did voyd at his yard, after a long and grieuous sickenesse, a little beast aliue, very strange and wonderfull to behold, which was of a reddish colour.* Charles Earle of Mansfield *being very sicke of a continuall Feauer, cast foorth at his yard a worme of the very forme of a blacke Pye.*

Hieron. Cardan. comm. in aph. 76. lib. 4. Ambros. Par. Chirurg. lib. 19. cap. 3.

Leuinus Lemnius *reporteth that he hath seene in the vrines of diuerse that haue benesicke of the French poxe, wormes like vnto Antes.*

De occult. nat. mirac. lib. 2. cap. 40.

One being troubled with difficultie of making water (saith Schencleius) *voyded by his yard a little liue Scorpion.*

Obseruat. medicin. l. 3. sect. 312.

And as another author affirmeth, *in the bladder of some persons wormes do breed, and little beasts like to Cockles of the sea.*

Alexand. Bened. anat. lib. 2. c. 22.

But now would I willingly demand of the cunningest pisse-prophet in the countrey, what would or could he presage by such a wormie vrine? Putrefaction thou wilt say, it may be. But of what part, I pray thee? whether in the bloud or the bladder, the stomacke or maw, or in the guts? I haue often administred meanes both to yong and old against this disease, euen against all the sorts of wormes commonly recorded by our Physitians, yet could I neuer perceiue any in such persons vrines. And in how many young childrens vrines haue they found any such creatures? But what if such creatures were conueyed from the stomacke through the mesaraicke veines into the great porter veine, and from thence into the great hollow veine, and so from thence distributed into the rest of the bloud, or else by the kidneyes into the bladder? If thou wilt denie this long and tedious iourney, I will againe demand of thee, how come wormes into the bloud, as may appeare by this which followeth.

Iohann. Renodæus de mat. med. lib. 3 cap. 33. & antidot. lib. 1. sect. 1. cap. 20. circa finem.

In a certaine citizen at Paris, the basilica or Liuer veine being opened, in mine owne sight and presence came forth a worme about a spanne long. Thus then thou seest what certaintie may be collected by the sight of wormes in the vrine. There are yet sometimes motes to be seene in the vrine, which according to our writers signifie diuerse things: as namely, putrefaction, as in the

Motes in the vrine, together with their seuerall significations.

Plague and *French poxe*, being accompanied with ſtinch. Againe great agitation and commotion of the humours, as in the *ſmall poxe* and *meaſels*. They are ſaid likewiſe to ſignifie *rhewme*, the *gout*, diſeaſes of the *mother*, and finally *conception*. Let the vnpartiall Reader iudge what aſſurance one can learne from ſuch an vrine, concerning the particular circumſtances of the diſeaſe.

Of duſt in the vrine.

But we muſt not yet omit the very duſt, which they will haue to ſignifie diuerſe and ſundrie matters; and that according to the ſeuerall colours of the ſame, vpon the which I will not long dwell, but yet ſay ſomething of the blacke, which may ſeeme to threaten greateſt danger. Such duſt falling to the bottome, either blacke or of a leaden colour, proceeding of melancholie, is thought to ſignifie fluxe of the *Emeraudes*, preſent, or ſhortly to follow: and ſometimes vomiting of bloud. As alſo ſometimes paine in the reines, loynes, &c. and ſtopping of the Flowers, and at other times paine and diſeaſes of the Spleene, &c.

Hiſtorie.

In the beginning of the yeare 1623. my counſell and perſonall preſence was craued for a Ladie in Northampton-ſhire of good account. In the bottome of the vrinall wherein her vrine was put, for certaine dayes together, ſome ſuch blacke duſt might be ſeene; which a graue Diuine there preſent thought to be ſo dangerous, that he told me he had ſeldome ſeene them liue many dayes after the ſight of ſuch cõtents in their vrines. And howbeit ſome ſtrange and troubleſome accidents did terrifie the ſpectators who beheld her with vulgar eyes, yet did her pulſe put me in better hope, which was ſhortly ſeconded by a happie and proſperous iſſue, the Ladie recouering her former health againe. Neither heard I any complaint of ſuch things as theſe contents are ſaid to ſignifie.

But hauing now finiſhed both colours and contents, with other things belonging to this ſubiect, it is perhaps now exſpected I ſhould ſay ſomething of the manner of piſſing, as concerning not a little the matter in hand.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the manner of pissing: the retention or stoppage of vrine, totall or in part, as also of inuoluntarie pissing, both in sickenesse and in health.

THE manner of pissing, is either hard and vneasie, or else inuoluntarie. As for the first, the action is interessed three manner of wayes, as witnesseth *Hollerius* and others. First, there is a great desire to pisse, but cannot be effected without force and hard straining, & sometimes not without paine. Secondly, there is the like desire, but the vrine passeth away but by drops. Thirdly, there is a stoppage or obstruction of the vrine, that it is not voyded at all, or else so little that it is to small purpose. Painefull and vneasie pissing, may come to passe, either by the acrimonie and sharpnesse of the humour, or by the imbecillitie or weakenesse of the retentiue facultie, proceeding for the most part from cold: the which painfulnesse may in like manner be procured by reason of some inflammation, clotted or congealed bloud, an vlcer, a stone, &c. Suppression of vrine proceedeth from diuerse causes: sometimes by meanes of the obstruction or stoppage of the guts, and sometimes againe by meanes of the emulgent or sucking veines: and that againe two manner of wayes: to wit, either by reason of the weakenesse of the drawing or sucking qualitie, or else by obstruction. This suppression is likewise procured by the obstruction or stoppage of the Kidneys and Vrine-pipes, and by meanes of the weakenesse thereof. By reason of the obstruction of the aforesaid passages, it cometh also diuerse wayes to passe: as either by meanes of an inflammation, knob or bunch of either of these parts, or others adioyning: or else by reason of a stone, clotted or congealed bloud, or some tough phlegme impacted and cleauing fast to the place: as also sometimes, howbeit seldome, by reason of some holes in the kidneyes, and that after the voyding of some stones, as *Mercatus* hath obserued. Suppression of vrine

Of painfull and vneasie pissing.

Suppression of vrine.

The seuerall causes of the same.

De internor. morb. curat tomo. 3. lib. 4. cap. 12.

Suppreſſion of vrine by meanes of the bladder diuerſe wayes procured.

is likewiſe ſometimes cauſed by meanes of the bladder or parts thereto adioyning, it being alſo thereby intereſſed. And in the firſt place, by reaſon of the want of the ſenſe of feeling, the ſinew deſcending from the loynes and the hucklebone being looſened. Secondly, by reaſon of the failing of the expelling power of the bladder, &c. Thirdly, the exceeding great quantitie of vrine diſtending and ſtretching out of the bladder, detained longer then is conuenient, may bring this ſometimes to paſſe. Fourthly, the reſolution or looſeneſſe of the muſcles of the neather bellie, which haue likewiſe ſome intereſt in the furtherance of this excretion. Fiftly, by the totall ouerthrow of the expelling facultie: as we ſee ſometimes come to paſſe in burning Feauers, as witneſſeth *Hippocrates*. Sixtly, by the defect and fault of the vrine-pipes, and that diuerſe manner of wayes: for ſometimes the muſcle which ſhutteth vp the bladder is clinged together by a conuulſion: the paſſage is likewiſe ſtopt, either by the meanes of ſome tough clammie humours, ſome clotted bloud, matter, knob or bunch, or any tumour, the outgrowing of ſome peece of fleſh, ſome wart or ſcarre, and finally, by reaſon of a ſtone ſtopping vp the paſſage by the neck of the bladder. Seuenthly, by the conſent of the places adioyning, the bladder and the vrine-pipes are ſometimes ſo ſhut vp, that they cannot freely deliuer the vrine, which cometh often to paſſe in women, by reaſon of the neareneſſe of the wombe. Eightly, by meanes of a Palſie or reſolution of the bladder. The vncertaintie therefore of the vrine in diſeaſes of this nature and kind, may as euidently appeare as in any of the premiſſes. And there being ſo many cauſes producing paine and difficultie in making of vrine, to which of them wilt thou aſcribe it? Againe, if there be a retention of the vrine, what wilt thou ſend to the Phyſitian? And if ſuch an accident come to the cure of ſome Empiricke or vnskilfull Phyſitian, his conceit will ſtraightway leade him to ſome ſtone, and ſo, according to their ignorance in this art, exhibite ſtrong diuretickes, or medicines prouoking vrine, as I haue ſometimes obſerued: * which are ſo farre from procuring the intended good, that they produce rather a contrary effect. Of a ſuppreſſion of vrine by meanes of clotted

* *Calculus renum rare aut nunquam diuretica huius aut illius ſortis citra damnum admittit, &c.*

clotted bloud I haue instanced alreadie.

This last Spring a young Gentleman of Leicestershire, of good worth, trauailing towards London thorow this Towne of Northampton, was suddenly surprised with a suppression of vrine. Being afraid of a stone in his bladder (howbeit he had neuer heretofore complained of this infirmity) yet tried he what the art of Surgerie could doe, by meanes of a Catheter thrust vp thorow his yard towards the necke of his bladder, together with some other meanes, which notwithstanding tooke no effect. The next morning, about eight of the clocke, I was sent for to the patient, whose belly began to swell, and some fumes to ascend into his head. By meanes of a gentle opening iulep, together with a Cataplasme applied to his share, it pleased God to accomplish his desires: howbeit a messenger had bene already sent away to bring with him an expert Surgeon to make incision. He voyded that day abundance of vrine of a laudable colour, and answerable contents, so that none could find any fault in the same, and the next day he went forward in his intended iourney towards London. *Mercat. Tomo. 1. lib. 3. par. 3. class. 3. quæst. 217. Historie.*

The passage of the vrine in this patient was somewhat narrow, as seemeth, and that by reason of some former infirmity; and perhaps some wind gathered in the great gut might make some compression of the necke of the bladder. Now that suppression of vrine in acute diseases is dangerous, *Hippocrates* doth not deny; other Physitians also haue obserued it, and my selfe not long since, in one who died not long agoe. And because this History for diuers reasons is worth the relating, I will intreate the courteous Reader that he would be pleased a while to lend his eyes and eares. *Aphor. 62. lib. 4.*

This last yeere 1623. August the 28. an Alderman of Northampton, a man of good account in this Corporation, neare fiftie yeares of age, subiect of late yeares to a great paine in his head, and sometimes my patient: riding abroad in his corne-field, about some three miles off this Towne, was suddenly surprised with a chilnesse in his legges, and shortly after complained of the like in his backe, bones, and vpper parts of his body: vpon which occasion he hyed him home, and imagining it to be some cold, continued ill that night, and the next day and night following. The Satterday after, and the Another.

third day of his diſeaſe, by perſwaſion of ſome of his friends, his vrine with a letter was carried to a Parſon-practiſer, dwelling about a dozen of miles hence, one of our chiefe Calculators of Natiuities in all the countrey. The Parſon ſent backe word, it was a blind Ague, and withall ſends him a vomit, and preſcribes Phlebotomie. The Surgeon being ſent for, perceiues a Iaundiſe, and the patient complaines of ſome faintneſſe; vpon which occaſion he refuſes to let him bloud, wiſhing his friends to acquaint the Parſon with theſe occurrents. The Parſon repeales his former ſentence, and commends the Surgeon for being ſo ſparing. And indeed he dealt honeſtlier then the Parſon: for he truſted none but his owne eyes, and ſo told his mind freely to his friend: but the Parſon both ſaw with other mens eyes, and heard with other mens eares; and building vpon this ſandy foundation, ſent his Oracle to the abſent, which he as eaſily recalled againe vpon the firſt information, and ſends him another Oracle written now in a peece of paper, and withall ſends him an Electuary and Iulep for his Iaundiſe, and ſome directions for a drinke. But let vs heare the laudable effects of this vomit. It wrought vpwards effectually, and ſomething downewards: and while the patient was able to take any ſuſtenance, it returned backe by the ſame way it went in. And beſides, after the operation of this vomit, the Iaundiſe appeared, a ſuppreſſion of vrine and ordure, together with a troubleſome and tedious Hicket, which neither day nor night forſooke our patient. To the former accidents was ſhortly added a difficulty in ſwallowing, with an extreame ſoreneſſe in his mouth, which like a Canker ſpread it ſelfe ouer all the parts of the ſame, with an vlcer (as appeared) in the Almonds or parts adioyning, which yeelded ſuch abundance of white corrupted matter at firſt, and afterwards coloured, as I neuer did obſerue the like in euery reſpect. The Parſon being earneſtly intreated to affoord his patient his preſence in this his ſo great extremity, no prayers would preuaile; but ſent him backe word, that the Iaundiſe now appearing, he hoped the worſt was paſt. The patient ſeeing himſelfe forſaken now in his greateſt need, hauing learned by a too late repentance, that his Parſon proued not ſo truſty a friend as he ſuppoſed; Cum nemini obtrudi poteſt itur ad me. *On the Thurſday after, about two a clocke in the morning, and the beginning of the eight day ſince the beginning*

ning of his diſeaſe, he ſent for me, moſt earneſtly intreating me that I would be pleaſed to affoord him my preſence with what ſpeed I could. I preferring Chriſtian charitie and loue of my old friend before any late ingratitude, repaire preſently to his houſe, where I find him in that caſe I haue alreadie related. Hauing acquainted his wife and friends with the extreame danger I then found him in, yet being both by himſelfe, his wife and all his friends earneſtly intreated to do my vttermoſt endeauour to helpe him in this extremitie, and at leaſt to eaſe him of theſe troubleſome accidents; ſo much by gliſters and other mild meanes in two dayes ſpace I preuailed, that moſt of the aboue-named accidents vaniſhed quite away: his vrine alſo came in great abundance, of a laudable colour, without any bad contents, and the other egeſtion obſerued now a good and orderly courſe: the hicket came but ſeldome, and with ſmall annoyance. But the pulſe played not his part ſo well as I wiſhed, and the ſoreneſſe of his mouth increaſed ſo faſt, that it began to get ground vpon his lips. The which I then perceiuing, as likewiſe that he was not as yet free from his Feauer, willing to trie if Phlebotomie would any thing auaile, I gaue way to the vſing of this remedie. About ſixe ounces of very corrupt bloud were taken from him on Saturday morning, (his noſe hauing made ſome offer twice or thrice before, and once after his Phlebotomie) not without alleuiation, whereupon enſued reaſonable good reſt the night following. On Sonday morning was little alteration to be diſcerned, but that he complained much of faintneſſe, and yet was better able to ſwallow then before: the ſoreneſſe of his mouth began likewiſe to amend, being duly dreſſed diuerſe times of the day: his hicket alſo was no more to be heard. Not full two houres after our departure, Death ſends him new ſummons by ſome change and alteration to the worſe, which could not be concealed from the moſt vulgar eye. In the afternoone viſiting him, I found no further hope or encouragement to proceed, and yet farre leſſe on Monday morning, ſaue that I wiſhed them ſtill to continue the giuing of him a Cordiall Iulep there in a readineſſe, and ſo left viſiting him any more, and he ere nine of the clocke at night, obeying Deaths laſt ſummons, diſcharged that debt which we haue yet to pay.

But now Maſter Parſon, our patient reſting in peace, I would willingly expoſtulate a little concerning your careleſſe (and as I thinke)

thinke) irregular and ignorant proceeding in this buſineſſe, which concerned no leſſe then a mans life: the life, I ſay, not of an ordinary man, but of a magiſtrate, whom this corporation could not ſo well at this time haue ſpared; beſides the intereſt his wife and children and other friends had in him. In the firſt place your Oracle being asked, it anſwered, His diſeaſe was a blind Ague. Of maligne Feauers I haue both read, and knowne them poſſeſſe now and then ſome of my patients; but as for blind Agues, we leaue them to Parſons that cannot ſee. And what be the *Pathognomonicke* ſignes of a blind Ague, and what Authors write of it? The vrine told you no ſuch matter, and I dare ſay, the meſſenger was much amazed at ſo blind an Oracle. But this is no new practiſe of your ſelfe and others of your cloth, leſt you ſhould ſeem to be ignorant of any thing, to coyne new names for diſeaſes, whereof you are altogether ignorant. And thus another of your double profeſſion, ſome few yeares ago, his iudgement by a Gentleman concerning his diſeaſe being demanded, anſwered, It was a diſeaſe in his ſpirits. The Gentleman died within a few dayes after of a Feauer, which tooke poſſeſſion of the whole bodie; and a Phyſitian that came afterwards to him, thought it to be a Squinancie, and that the Parſon had wronged him in deferring Phlebotomie too long, by the which he gaue the patient ſome eaſe for the preſent. If this Parſon had euer learned the grounds of Phyſicke, he could haue told that that Feauer which we call *Ephemera*, not exceeding foure and twentie houres, is properly ſaid to be in the ſpirits, being commonly free from danger: but if it exceed this terme, then turneth it to ſome other Feauer, and ſo loſeth the former name. But what remedies were by you appointed for this patients blind Ague, as it pleaſeth you to call it? If a blind Ague, it had as blind a remedie, a vomit was exhibited, Phlebotomie preſcribed. As for your vomit, although I neuer did ſee it, yet I am not ignorant of the matter and nature of it. But be what it would, that it was then vnſeaſonable, I thinke any of common ſenſe cannot deny. For in the firſt place he had not long bene ſicke, neither yet came his ſickneſſe by any ſurfet, to induce you at firſt daſh to preſcribe him ſuch a vomit before any

Raro aut nunquam eiſdem accidentibus & conditionibus inſignata apparet huiuſmodi febris, ſed pro varietate corporei apparatus & aliarum rerum, quæ corpus humanam mutare habent, variari ſubinde ipſam contingit. Mercat. tom. 2. lib. 7. cap. 2.

Gal. 1. de differ. febr. cap. 1.

any other remedie. Againe, you ought not to be ignorant, that in moſt diſeaſes (acute eſpecially) the appetite faileth at firſt, and yet vſe we not alwayes to begin with ſtrong ſtibiate vomits. But what were the effects of your vomit we haue heard, and the patient fared the worſe for it. He was ſubiect to an old paine in his head, and with this vnſeaſonable vomit the torrent of thoſe ſharpe and maligne cholericke humours wherewith his bodie abounded, were drawne vp towards the throate, and other parts adioyning: hence had he that exulceration in his throate and mouth, the hicket, &c. I know your grauitie would diſdaine the name of an Empiricke, but pardon me good maſter Parſon, this courſe was too Empiricall. I wiſh both your ſelfe and ſome of your brethren to be more circumſpect in exhibiting your vomits. It is too well knowne in the countrey, that ſtrong ſtibiate vomits are vſed by many of you, almoſt in euery diſeaſe, as ſome famous *Panacea* or *Aurum Potabile*, falſly ſuppoſed good againſt all diſeaſes. The other Parſon lately mentioned, within theſe few yeares gaue two vomits in one day, the one to a woman dwelling ſeauen miles off this towne, who died preſently: the other to a woman of this towne of good account, and ſince my patient, at that time being big with child, and the vomit wrought with great violence from ſeauen a clocke in the morning till foure a clocke in the afternoone, and hardly eſcaped ſhe the like danger, or abortion at leaſt.

Strong ſtibiate vomits ordinarily vſed by our Parſon-practiſers in moſt diſeaſes, and for the moſt part without the ſight of their patient.

Some few yeares ago my preſence was required for a Gentlewoman at a Knights houſe within ſeauen miles of *Northampton*. Her diſeaſe was a Squinancie, and had bene before my comming, by the aduice of a neighbour Parſon (for ſuch are in moſt corners of the countrey to be found) at leaſt twice Phlebotomiſed, howbeit without any ſucceſſe, and then had this cunning *Æſculapius* left her a ſtibiat vomit, as his laſt anchor of hope. At my coming I found her not able to ſwallow any thing at all, the drinke which ſhe aſſayed to ſwallow coming out at her noſtrils againe. The Ladie asking me whether ſhe might take the Parſons vomit or no, I replyed, it was abſurd both in * reaſon and common ſenſe, and that both in regard it could not deſcend into the ſtomach, as alſo for feare of attraction of the humour

Hiſtorie.

* *Si igitur valetter etiamnum fluxio irruat, ad contraria reuellere ſtudebimus: vtique ſi in ſuperioribus vlcus conſiſtat, per inferna purgantes: ſin autem in inferioribus ſit, ſuperiorem ventrem purgantes. Gal. Meth. med. lib. 4.*

mour towards the place affected. In three dayes space, by meanes of attractiue glisters, which the Parson had omitted, and some other meanes I vsed, the patient, by Gods helpe recouered againe her former health. But to our purpose againe. The next remedie by you prescribed was Phlebotomie. I denie not the necessitie thereof, howsoeuer your prescription was but by ayme, as being ignorant of his strength, wherein the messenger might easily be mistaken, as it often cometh to passe. Within these two yeares past, I tooke aboue fiftie ounces of bloud from a man of middle age in this same towne, being seised with a burning Feauer, accompanied with a strong deliration, whom his friends supposed to be so weake, that after I had seene him, & acquainted them with the truth, scarce could I perswade them to yeeld to this remedie. And this was performed in a weekes space, the patient taking nothing in the meane while but a little drinke, or milke and water, being both then and a long time after depriued of his naturall rest, by his owne vnrulinesse, and his friends carelesnesse, and yet recouered he his health. But why was not this remedie administred to our patient? Becausse the Parson was informed of the appearing of the Iaundise. But did the Iaundise crosse the former indication of bleeding The [a] Iaundise proceedeth of diuerse causes, and therefore the cure is accordingly to be accommodated. It cometh sometimes solely and of it selfe, without any other disease, and sometimes prooueth nothing else saue a symptome or accident of some other disease, as of a Scirrhus, or inflammation of the Liuer, &c. It is also sometimes occasioned by poyson, and sometimes by meanes of some [b] stone or stones growne within this *gall-bagge*. And againe, the learned are not ignorant that it is sometimes a criticall excretion: safest after the seuenth

a *Icterus triplex est, felleus, hepaticus & criticus. Felleus sit vel ab immodica plenitudine vesiculæ fellis, vel paruitate eius, aut ab imbecillitate facultatis attractricis eiusdem, aut à meatuum obstructione; siue eorum sit per quos bilis allicitur, siue eorum per quos pellitur ad intestina, quo regurgitat ad venas bilis, & prædictũ gignit affectum. Hepaticus efficitur icterus ab hepatis obstructione, scirrho, inflammatione, aut calida distemperie: ad quod etiam membrum reducitur venarum caliditas exurens, & totius etiam corporis, siue etiam corrumpatur in venis & vniuerso corpore sanguis ob earum intemperamentum citra hepatis affectum, aut à veneno assumpto, aut eiaculato à fera, vel assumptis catharcticis non purgantibus. Criticus duplex existit: salutaris vnus, qui rursus sit dum sano existente homine molestatur natura, aut in morborum iudicationibus, quæ septimo die aut post septem, diebus criticis incidit, antegressis coctionis signis, &c. Alter verò est criticus à motu maligni morbi, quem etiam symptomaticum dicere possumus, qui semper antè septimum incidit, &c. Mercatus de intern. morb. curat. tomo. 3. lib. 4. cap. 5.* b *Aliam adhuc adlit causam Hollerius, calculum vnum, vel plures in vesica fellea sæpe concretes. De morb. intern. lib. 1. cap. 37.*

day

day in acute diſeaſes, more dangerous, or at leaſt doubtfull before the ſame. Our patients Iaundiſe appeared in an acute diſeaſe, before the ſeauenth day. That Phlebotomie in this [c] caſe is required, our Authors do witneſſe, and in many other ſorts of the ſame: yea euen when the Iaundiſe is but a beginning, ſaith a learned Spaniard, and that according to the opinion of *Paulus Ægineta* and *Aetius*, two famous ancient Greeke Phyſitians: eſpecially in the abundance of bloud, with a concourſe of choler, which was manifeſt to the eye-ſight in this our patient. And this ſame Author approoues of it in this diſeaſe, euen after it hath continued a long time, and that by meanes of inueterate obſtructions, as alſo in the ſuppreſſion of any wonted euacuation. This then was no contrarie indication to dehort or hinder you from ſo methodicall a courſe. And as for ſome faintneſſe, it is not vnuſuall in this diſeaſe, where there is neither Feauer nor danger of death. The vomit was a great deale worſe then the opening of a veine. Fiue dayes after, when by reaſon of hote and ſharpe humors towards his throate, procured by your vnſeaſonable vomit, this remedie brought alleuiation, with ſome reſt after enſuing. What then might it in probabilitie haue procured, if at the firſt, and in due time adminiſtred? And why was there no mention of a purge or gliſter for this Iaundiſe? It had bene but according to the [d] rules of reaſon and precepts of art. And thoſe who attended him can teſtifie that one gliſter by me preſcribed, gaue him more eaſe then all your Phyſicke. But let vs come to your Prognoſticke: you hoped the worſt was paſt. Vpon what ground? Becauſe now the Iaundiſe came foorth. *Cuius contrarium verum eſt.* The caſe is quite contrarie: you ought therefore to haue deemed ſome danger. Fie maſter Parſon, ſuch a *Rabbi* as you thinke your ſelfe, whom the vulgar adore like the [e] *Image of Diana*, which the fooliſh *Epheſians* thought came downe from *Iupiter*. Old [f] *Hippocrates* could haue told you, that ſuch a Iaundiſe ſeldome

c *Multis rationibus ſanguis in hac affectione vtiliter mitti poteſt, primo quidem malo incipiente retractionis gratia: ob id Paulus ſtatuit conſilium eſſe venam in dextro cubito ſecare, vbi meatus veſicæ biliv triqueſunt obſtipati, vel alter duntaxat. Item ſi ſimul ſanguis abundet, aut ſit præcipua obſtructionis occaſio: quapropter dixit Aetius duo maxima eſſe in hoc affectu remedia, nimirum, venæ ſectionem, & purgationem, &c. & paulo poſt. Si ex morbo acuto ante ſeptimum prodeat ſanguinem mittes, &c. Idem Mercatus ibidem.*

d *Verum ſi ſuſpitio aliqua eſt excrementi in ventre & primis venis Caſſi e aut Catholici* ℥ j. *ex ſero lactis imperabis. Et quia in hoc morbo aluus fere aſtricta eſt, vtiliſſimus eſt clyſter, cuius materia ſit ex ijs quæ ſtercus durius emolliunt, &c. Sic enim placuiſſe veteribus Aphrodiſæus ſcriptum reliquit, Holler, loco nuper citato.* e Acts 19. 35. f *Aphor. 62. lib. 4.*

portended securitie. And howsoeuer he and some others make mention of some who in such a case haue recouered: yet do all our Authors hold the case to be very dangerous. g At my first coming to our patient I found apparent danger, not onely by reason of this accident, but of diuerse other dangerous and deadly signes, wherewith I at that instant acquainted his friends. And if you please to reply, that your absence could not see so much as my presence might discouer, I do not denie it: yet was not this Iaundise concealed from you, nor that it succeeded or came after a blind Ague, as you call it, and that before the seauenth day, as hath bene prooued. And the messenger was an vnderstanding young man, able to relate some other dangerous accidents, and besides he had no small interest in our patient. But what was wanting by information, might haue bene supplyed by your owne presence: the which howbeit earnestly desired, yet could not be obtained, saying, that your directions were sufficient. And yet it was told me, that coming to his house to speake with some at the Assises, you promised him great kindnesse. Now is the time of triall: your friend in danger of his life, requesteth and earnestly intreateth your ayde and best assistance, with your personall presence: he entrusts you with his life, and yet will you not affoord him your presence? *Your golden promises produce scarce leaden effects.* h *Is this the kindnesse to your friend?* Why vndertooke ye the cure of him, whom you had no purpose to see if intreated? Besides, the patient was of sufficient abilitie to giue you satisfaction. If there be hope of a good bootie, your presence will not be wanting: witnesse your voyage into Leicestershire in Sommer 1623. to a patient of yours, who howbeit he died before your coming, yet were your fees more then doubled: and yet master Parson must not be called couetous. Now besides the Iaundise, the * Hicket in acute diseases, euen in the iudgement of the vulgar and most ignorant, but especially after so vnseasonable a vomit, must needs presage some great euill to ensue.

g *Medicum arbitror operæpretium esse prouidentiam. Consectari præsentiens enim atque prædicens apud ægros res præsentes, præteritas atque futuras, & etiam quas ipsi ægri prætermittunt explicans, existimabitur facile percepisse notitiam singularem rerum ad ægros pertinentium: eoque fiet vt confidentius credant homines seipsos Medico. Medicinam autem optime faciet Medicus, si ante præsenserit quid euenturum sit cuique affectui. Hippocr. Prognost. lib. 1. aph. 1.*

h 2. Sam. 16. 17.

* *Singultus in febre periculosus nisi sit criticus & signa coctionis manifestæ appareant. A vomitu quoque malum: cum enim vomitus qui remedium esse debet singultum gignit, ab inflammatione cerebri vel stomachi metuendum. Holler. lib. 1. de morb. intern. cap. 33.*

And

And suppression of vrine concurring with [i] other dangerous signes, maketh the danger yet apparent. *And yet the Parson hopeth the worst is past.* But how came it to passe, that all your twelue houses in the heauens forgot you at this time, and made you become a lying Prophet? Where were all your maligne aspects? [k] *Luno Lucina fer opem.* Will neither *Mercurie* nor the *Moone*, who are neareſt, come to your aide? And where was old frostie father gray-beard (*Saturne* I meane) and angrie *Mars?* I adhere to none of your iuggling *Genethliacks*, and yet besides the former signes, I could reade death in our patients eyes, yea and in some motions of his hands, &c. better then the vrine and all the cælestiall Orbes could tell you. [l] But many other such pranks are played by your selfe, and others that are partakers with you in the same offence, wherewith I would be loth to enlarge this Treatise. But master Parson, make more account of mens liues, and discharge more conscionably that calling from which you take the denomination, and yet busie your selfe too little about it. I haue neuer heard much commendation of your diligent preaching; not so much as in season, farre lesse yet out of season: And as for your care in this other profession, this our Patients friends, and this whole Corporation haue no great cause to magnifie it. But it is not much to bee maruelled at, that he who setteth so light by the soule, makes as small account of the body, but for his owne benefit. And how many of yours and others such beneficed mens [m] errors are buried in the bosome of the earth; howsoeuer your adherents may cry out, *Great is* Diana *of the Ephesians.* Let the iudicious Reader iudge then, whether all Physicks sufficiency be couered vnder a Clergy mans Cassocke. But we hope the Reuerend Fathers of the Church will confine you within your owne Orbes; or at the least enforce you to resigne the one wholly, and betake your selues to the other. A Prelate of prime note of late yeares (as I am informed) and yet liuing (and long may he liue) gaue one of these Pragmaticall Ministers his choice, to which of the two he would betake himselfe: and he hauing found in his owne experience this to be true, *Dat Galeni*

i *Signa sæpius memoranda & obseruanda in ægrotantibus. Nam ex continua inspectione, exquisitam eorũ potestatis habemus notitiam. Semper mente reuoluere oportet, ac considerare quænam signa sunt optima quæ pessima, & quæ in medio confinio horum veluti gradus quosdam habentia, nonnulla quidem optimis, nonnulla vero deterrimis proximiora, & quæ quidem minus, quæ vero sunt magis proximiora vel remotiora, & quænam exquisite media ponenda sint inter bona & mala signa. Deinde considerandum quænam semper mala sunt, & quæ continuo bona, &c.* *Gal. 1. de crisi. cap 13.*

k *Terent. in Andr.*

l *Sexcenta licet eiusmodi proferre.*

m *Quot Themison ægros autumno occiderat vno. Iuuen.*

nus opes, being forced, forsooke his Pastorall charge, which affoorded him not aboue fiftie pouuds yearely comming in. But now to the maine matter in hand againe.

Of inuoluntarie pissing.

The second branch of the manner of pissing, is inuoluntary pissing, which commeth to passe either in sicknes or in health. And in sickneſſe it commeth to passe, by reason of the hurt, weakneſſe, or decay of the retentiue facultie of the passages of the vrine; as kidneyes, bladder, &c. as commeth to passe in the Palsie, Apoplexy, and Falling sickneſſe. And in the pissing euill, called *Diabete*, this commeth likewise to passe. And againe, when the Muscle Sphincter shutting the necke of the bladder or sinewes helping thereto, are hurt, either by a fall, a wound, or some such other occasion: and sometimes againe in reasonable good health, they are weakned by meanes of some cold distemper, or too much moisture; as commeth to passe in children, and moist constitutions. Drineſſe sometimes is likewise said to produce the like effect in old age. And some perturbations of the mind, as great and sudden feare and astonishment make men often void, not the vrine onely, but other excrements also against their will. And yet were our Pisse-Prophets neuer able by any such vrine onely to finde out the true cause of any such infirmitie. That this proueth also often a dangerous, if not deadly signe in acute diseases, I could by many instances both of my owne and other mens obseruations make it appeare, but that now I feare I haue too much abused thy patience courteous Reader; and therefore I hasten to the conclusion, if thou wilt giue me leaue to talke a word or two by the way with Master Alchymist.

It is produced by diuerse causes.

Dangerous in acute diseases.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the fond and foolish opinion, concerning the distillation of Vrines: of the water of separation, together with the vncertaintie of iudgement by such meanes.

THE Alchymists well perceiuing this vncertaintie affoorded vs by this signe, haue set their wits a worke another way. One of their great Masters, [a] *Thuenheuserus* by name, to the end that *Paracelsus* and his Disciples might be thought to surpasse all other Physitians, deuised a new way to iudge of diseases by Vrines: to wit, by diuiding it into three seuerall principles, *Mercury*, *Sulphur*, and *Salt*: and so by distillation to finde out that which we demanded. [b] *Libanius* mentioneth a certaine water of separation, which besides diuers other effects hath this also, that one onely drop of it being mingled with the Patients vrine, it maketh a present separation of the aforesaid Elements, insomuch that the predominant Element shall apparently lay it selfe open to the sight of the eye, and shall withall declare and lay open the cause of the disease. *Parturient montes nascetur ridiculus mus.* Great cry and little wooll. Our *Paracelcists* would faine feed vs with many such smoaky promises. Then come they to weigh the vrine, which they will ordinarily in a healthfull and sound man, not to exceed eight ounces and a halfe: If it exceed this weight, they thinke it argueth great abundance of a tartareous or terrestrious substance: especially if this be to be seene after the separation; from whence they do inferre a great number of such tartareous diseases, as they call them: and yet the wisest of them cannot tell which. But let vs heare [c] *Reusner* speake. After the separation of the aforesaid Elements (saith he) the vapors ascending sticke to some part of the Still, answering in situation to that part of the body of man in the which lyeth hid the very fountaine and spring of the disease, and doth withall so plainly and clearly

a *Lib. de distill. vrinar.*

b *Est aqua quædam quæ dicitur* ALKALI *secreta: cuius vsus ad febres, ad fœtum mortuum & alia. Inter hæc est etiam separatio succorum. Nam si tantum vna gutta proijciatur in vrinam ægroti, statim fieri dicitur elementorum separatio, adeo vt prædominans elementum aperte inconspectum prodeat, & causam mortificum manifestet. Liban. in Alch. pharmac. cap. 8. ex Petoto.*

c *Cap. de Spagiricorum noua prorsus vrinæ prolat.*

clearely represent vnto vs, both the kind and the nature of the disease, that it may easily appeare to what element and principall part it is to be referred. So farre *Reusner*. But let vs now see whether there be any hold to be taken of these more then hyperbolicall promises. If we shall narrowly pry into this point, I doubt we shall find the old Prouerbe true, *Out of the frying pan into the fire*. But heare the cõfutation out of the mouth of a learned Physitian, often quoted in this Discourse. This doctrine of *Thurnheusers* (saith * he) cannot by any sound argument be demonstrated. For admit that the vrine be separated into seuerall elements, according to the seuerall parts thereof, yet can nothing but the elementarie qualities (as they call them) heat, cold, &c. be discerned by the same. And by this meanes shall we onely be able to iudge of the diseases of the solid parts; as of obstructions, exulcerations, and the like. And is not the vrine an excrement of the bloud contained in the veines, that is of one body? What vtilitie or profit therefore can come by this separation into seuerall parts? Thou shalt thus onely obserue the number of the parts which are in the substance of the bloud, and of what nature and kind it is. Thou mayest perhaps perceiue it either to bee caused of Mercurie, Sulphur, or Salt. But wilt thou straight-waies maintaine, that all Mercuriall diseases are seated in the head onely? &c. If this bee true, then will it follow, contrary to that which thou and *Paracelsus* maintaine, that these three grounds or elements are not common to all diseases. For I am of opinion, that if we will needs vse the names of these three; as well such diseases as haue their originall from this Sulphureous and salt matter, as any that proceed from a Mercuriall cause, haue their root and originall from the head, &c. Thus farre our Author. And may not this opinion seeme so absurd in it selfe, that it needeth no further confutation? For if when thou hadst vsed all thy art and cunning, a countrey-man should aske thine opinion concerning his vrine, and thou shouldst tell him hee were troubled with some sulphureous, Mercuriall, or saltish and tartareous disease, would he not laugh thee to scorne, and thinke, it may be, thou hadst beene that day too well acquainted with some pots and pipes

* *Guil. Adolph. Scribon. de inspect. vrin. sub finem.*

Absurditie of this opinion.

pipes of Tobacco? And if hee ſhould deſire to know what were his particular diſeaſe, and where or what particular part of the body it had taken vp for its abode; would it ſeeme ſtrange if he looked for ſome extraordinary skill after ſo great an outward oſtentation? And if he ſhould go home and tell his wife of a Tartareous, Sulphureous, or Mercuriall diſeaſe, who knowes but ſhe might call him Good-man Wood-cocke for telling her ſuch a tale of *Robin-hood?* But put the caſe thou mighteſt yet ſee ſome Sulphureous diſeaſe (as they terme it) by meanes of this ſeparation and diſtillation; yet amongſt many ſuch Sulphureous diſeaſes, vpon which of them wouldſt thou faſten thy coniecture? As if a Feauer might be found out, how may the kind be knowne, whether a continuall or intermittent; and whether ſymptomaticall or dependant vpon ſome other diſeaſe; or elſe be it ſelfe a principall gueſt, with many moe circumſtances? The like may be ſaid of the other two principles. So that it may euidently appeare, there is greater vncertaintie in this then the other way. But if they will be ſo skilfoole, I wiſh they would diſtill the other excrement alſo; for I am ſure they may learne of both alike. But yet wiſh I them to take this *Prouiſo* with them, that the ioynings of their ſtils and Alembicks be well luted with *lutum moſchatum*, or *ambarinum*, that none of this fragrant ſmell be carried away with the wind, and ſo ſome part of this precious liquor loſt. But it may be, when the patient had caſt vp his account, he would find this manner of caſting of waters, as they terme it, more coſtly then the ordinary. But for my part, I wiſh our vrine-mongers would vſe it: for by this meanes this great abuſe might the better be ſuppreſſed. But this opinion being ſo abſurd in it ſelfe, needeth no further confutation. But fearing ſome infection, or at leaſt annoyance to my noſe by ſuch Mercuriall and Sulphureous ſmels, I thinke it is more then time to withdraw my ſelfe out of ſo ſtinking a place. The like libertie is allowed thee, kind Reader, to whom I am afraid I haue now bene too tedious; but yet I muſt once againe intreat thy patience to heare the concluſion, and then mayeſt thou quietly depart in peace.

CHAP. XI.

The Concluſion of this whole Diſcourſe, where ſomething concerning iſſue and euent, and caſuall cures.

BY the premiſſes then, I hope, doth plainly appeare the abſurditie of this erroneous and inueterate opinion of magnifying the vrine, and the iudgement concerning diſeaſes which may from hence be collected. And therefore I hope the iudicious and vnpartiall Reader will with me ſubſcribe to the generall concluſion; to wit, that there is no certaintie or aſſurance to be collected for the information of the iudgement, either concerning the diſeaſe it ſelfe, together with the particular ſymptomes and ſeuerall circumſtances; and yet farre leſſe for the cure of the ſame, by the bare inſpection of the vrine onely. And therefore I cannot ſee any iuſt cauſe why it ſhould not bee pronounced guiltie of man-ſlaughter at the leaſt, if not of murther; and therefore is not a thing ſo ſlightly to be paſſed ouer, as many may idlely imagine. But me thinkes I heare ſome of the vulgar ſort, who thinke it a prettie thing to heare one prate ouer an vrine, obiect, That our cenſure ſeemeth too ſharpe, ſince that daily experience doth not deny, that ſome haue from the inſpection of the vrine, often attained to the knowledge of that they deſired. Now as I denie not, but that ſometimes one may through hap (as we ſay) hit the naile on the head: ſo on the other part, that this manner of caſuall coniecture hath euer bene allowed of by the learned and more iudicious, I do vtterly denie. If Chriſtians would hold their peace, yet will the heathen pleade on my ſide. The Poet wiſhed them a bad ſucceſſe, whoſoeuer iudged of an action according to the iſſue or euent. Beſides, that it is often a fallacie, a *non cauſa pro cauſa*, making the ignorant beleeue, they ſee that in or by an vrine, which neuer had allowance of any learned authoritie. And may not any ignorant Empiricke, a cozening Quackſaluer, or any old woman, now and then gueſſe aright at an vrine, and by cunning interrogatories

Obiection.

Anſwer.

Caueat ſucceſſibus opto quiſquis ab euentu facta notanda putat. Ouid. in epiſt.

rogatories and some other shifts, learne of the vnwarie messenger, as well the substance as the circumstances of the disease, at least as farre as they are able to relate? And this to be true, hath bene sufficiently prooued alreadie. Besides, that oftentimes the messenger himselfe cannot sufficiently informe the Physician concerning the particular circumstances of the disease: and againe, his owne ocular inspection often bringeth that to the eyes of his vnderstanding, which neither the messenger nor yet the patient himselfe were euer able to relate, and farre lesse the vrine make knowne. What hast thou then gained, when one of these vnsufficient persons hath told thee some truth by the vrine? To wit, that then thy conceit carrieth thee (howbeit most erroniously and falsly) to apprehend some extraordinarie sufficiencie in that person, as being best able to free thee from thine infirmitie. Thus then we see, *Vno dato absurdo multa sequuntur:* One errour draweth on another. The prosperous euent sometimes seconding their bold attempts, inuolueth the vulgar daily in this dangerous errour. But arguments taken from euent haue neuer had allowance, where the rules of reason might take place. And if this argument from euent may take place, then will this absurditie thereon ensue, that we shall be forced to allow of many vnlawfull things. Many Witches and Wizards haue sometimes performed such cures as haue often astonished some of great vnderstanding: that I say nothing of our Spelmongers, curing by characters, figure-casting, with a world of other forbidden trash. Are we therefore warranted by these actions to turne our backe vpon God, and make a couenant with his enemie? The diuell himselfe no doubt, as well in the ancient Oracles as of later dayes, hath sometimes told truth. I should be too tedious to instance in examples. But did not that counterfeit *Samuel*, to wit, the diuell himselfe, tell *Saul* the whole truth, both concerning the euent of the battell and his owne wofull and wretched end? But who will notwithstanding maintaine the lawfulnesse of asking counsell at the diuels Oracles, but he who meaneth to haue his habitation with him in hell? Farre sounder was the opinion of a Noble man of this kingdome, in these words. *Examples which fall out*

Arguments taken from issue or euent, not to be trusted to.

1. Sam. 28.18.

L. H. Howard of blind Prophets.

by chance were neuer currant where the cause is to be iustifyed by reason. And therefore till a man can as readily produce a certaine ground to make his guesses good, as score vp a register of blind euents, we may rather commend his lucke then his learning. Reasons and arguments (saith a Heathen) *must be produced for the confirmation of mens courses, and not examples of euents both casuall and vncertaine.* So farre were the ancient Ægyptians from maintaining this opinion, and so carefull of mens liues, reiecting this coniecturall, casuall, and Empiricall manner of curing diseases, and iudging of the sufficiency of the Physitian by the euent or issue of the disease; *That at their owne cost and charges they maintained many sufficient and skilfull Physitians: and moreouer, set downe an inuiolable law and ordinance, That if any Physitian following the precepts and rules of art, recorded in the bookes of the learned in that profession, yet could not attaine to the height of his hopes; the Patient through the violence of the disease yeelding to fatall necessitie, he was then freed from all danger of law. On the other part, if he recouered his Patient, yet neglecting the aforesaid rules and meanes, his punishment was no lesse then the losse of his life. What if* (saith mine Author) *this wholesome law were brought in amongst vs (as it were good reason it should) where could we find so many executioners condignely to punish such Impostors, Empiricks, Women-Physitians, busie-bodies, &c.* Thus farre our Author. Now as concerning such remedies thus casually and vnskilfully administred, howsoeuer at sometimes they may either doe, or at least seeme to doe some good, which I will not deny: yet I am sure they do often more hurt then good; & more hurt then on the sudden is perceiued, many often praising them for the Authors of their health, who haue bene the instruments of their vtter ouerthrow & ruine: for howbeit the Patient reape some present ease, yet is his body by meanes of such medicines vnskilfully exhibited, left more infirme, and becommeth afterwards more crasie: their cure being imperfect, accidentall, vncertaine, and voyd of rule and reason. And howbeit I could make this small Tractate swell vp into a big and voluminous booke, if I should instance in a many of these casuall cures, performed

Argumentis & rationibus oportet quare quicquam ita sit docere non ruentis. Cicer. de diuin. lib. 2.

Medici ex publico victum sumunt, ægros secundum legem curant, ab antiquis medicis comprobatisque scriptoribus traditam. Si quis normam libri sequutus infirmum sanare nequiuerit omni caret crimine. Si præter ea quæ libris continentur, curauerit illum, morte punitur. Lang. epist. medicin. l. b. 1. epist. 80 ex Diodoro Siculo.

formed by Empiricks, and such others, which for feare of tediousnesse and prolixitie I am loth to go about: yet before I make an end, I will offer to the Readers view, two or three Stories. During my abode at Paris, one Master *Robin*, ouer-seer of the Garden of Simples, related vnto me this which followeth. *A few yeares agoe (saith he) the plague of Pestilence preuailing daily more and more in this famous Cittie of Paris, whereof no small numbers, especially of the meaner sort, died daily: the learned Physitians did their best endeuours when their counsell was craued, and the ignorant Empiricks also were not idle. Amongst the rest was a certaine countrey Clowne carried on the wings of Fame, for his extraordinarie supposed skill in curing this disease, who was said to haue cured more then some of the most expert Physitians. The Duchesse of* Longueuille *being acquainted with these occurrents, sendeth for her Physitian, desirous to know the cause of so happie successes by so meane a person performed: which howbeit alwayes aymed at, yet are not alwayes attained vnto by men of greater merit. The Physitian well knowing the insufficiencie of this fellow, yet not fully acquainted with the particulars, and withall knowing how much is commonly attributed to these casuall euents, answered onely in generall at that instant, that many things seeme often otherwise then they are indeed: and false fame maketh some men famous, whose names deserue rather to be buried in oblivion: and after some further discourse concerning that subiect (all which notwithstanding, would not satisfie her more then nice curiositie) he taketh his leaue for the present. A few dayes after, causing carefully to watch and obserue the actions of this Æsculapius, he was obserued to go to a certaine place within two little leagues of Paris, called* Bois de Vincennes, *that is,* Vincence wood, *and there to dig vp certaine rootes. The Physitian therewith acquainted, resorteth thither with speed, and finds that it was nothing else but a certaine kind of Spurge (whereof there grew in that place and about no small store) whereof this Clowne had at seuerall times digged vp great store, easily discerned by the holes there round about that place, some being but new digged. After a narrow search, he found that most of those whom this new Æsculapius was said to haue cured, either died after a certaine time of a bloudie Fluxe, this violent medicine hauing procured an excoriation in their* Historie.

guts, being especially exhibited without any preparation of the ill qualitie, or obseruation of the due dose or quantitie: or else that they lued a languishing life, worse then a speedie dispatch by a sudden death, from whose mercilesse clawes notwithstanding this former Purgatorie was not able to free some of them. The Physitian repairing againe to the Duchesse, acquainteth her Grace with these seuerall circumstances: as also that it seemed most of those people were able, strong, and cacochymicall bodies, who would preferre the counsell of this Clowne, before that of the learned and iudicious Physitian. The issue notwithstanding did make it appeare, that if any did recouer, it came not to passe through his skill or sufficiencie, which as seemeth, was none at all, but by the strength of nature, able to expell both the Plague and the poyson of the medicine. The learned and iudicious Physitians againe met for the most part with thin and tender bodies, brought vp in ease and idlenesse, and for this cause apteſt to receiue the poysoned impressions of the pestilentiall aire, and therefore the disease prouing greater then the meanes were able to ouercome, the patients were often forced to faint vnder the burthen. Neither were such dangerous, or rather desperate meanes, as this Empiricke vsed, in their opinions to be administred to any, much lesse to persons of qualitie and weake constitution. The Noble woman hauing heard the Physitians apologie, was afterwards better pleased with her Physitian, and after that time conceiued a better opinion, both of the Art and the professors of the same. I was likewise informed during my abode at Leua in Germanie, of many rare cures seemed to be performed by that medicine which they call the *Philosophers stone*, *Aurum potabile*, and many other such hyperbolicall medicines, exhibited by the Paracelsists of those parts. And yet most of them to whom they were exhibited, before the full period of a twelue moneth, went to visite their friends in another world: and little better successe for the most part had their maister *Paracelsus* himselfe.

Dangerous medicines exhibited by Paracelsists.

Another.

Some few yeares before my coming to this towne of Northampton, *a certaine Empiricke, and Irish by nation, was accounted one of the most famous vrine-mongers in all the countrey about, but especially in telling whether women were with child or no. And yet his skill in Physicke*

Physicke was confined to one forme of purge, composed of a certaine portion of the Electuarie Diaphœnicõ, *mingled with so much powder of* Diagridium *as he could take vp betweene his finger & his thomb, which were his ordinary weights and scales, as I was since by our Apothecarie informed: by which his butcherlike boldnesse he cost many into most dangerous laskes, accompanyed sometimes with diuerse other euill accidents, as I haue heard since from some of themselues: and this chiefly was then to be seene, when this medicine was exhibited to thinne and weake bodies.*

Now howbeit I could instance in a number of other examples, all tending to the same purpose, yet fearing too much to offend the Readers patience, referring them to some other opportunitie, I thinke it is now high time to turne my sailes towards the shore, and to cast anchor for the present. And the assembling of so many sage Senators, according to the ancient and laudable custome of this kingdome, to apply fit salues to the festered sores of the same, putteth me in good hope of some redresse, as well of the abuses here complained of, as of diuers other disorders. I am not indeed ignorant, that affaires of high consequence, are to be handled in this honorable assemblie. And yet I hope the life of man is not a matter of smallest moment. *Agitur de corio humano.* Skinne for skinne, and all that a man hath will he giue for his life. Let this Gangrene therefore in time be looked to, lest it grow to a greater euill. Since therefore errors of this kind are so full of danger, as hath bene both in the precedent, & now in this present discourse plainly prooued, both by a great and smaller enquest, of such persons with whose worth the delinquents I am sure dare not compare, I wish it may not be forgotten. *Sed verbum sat sapienti.* A word, yea a nod, is enough to a wise man. And therefore I leaue it to your Honourable considerations. CONSIDER THE MATTER, CONSVLT, AND GIVE SENTENCE. Iob 2. 16.

FINIS.

Faults escaped.

Pag.5. line 2. for would reade could.p.13.l.29.r.stincking vrine.p.16.marg. note l.8. r.*victu*.p.21.l.12.r.deliration.p.23.l.17.r.pot-dropsie.l.29 r.retaining, and marg.note l.2.r.*Forſ.* p.32.l.13.r.of a high.p.33.marg note.l.20.r.*à vitioſa*. p.39.r.an abſurditie.p.55.l.29.r.foure pounds.p.70.l.36.r.winie colour. p.77.l. 5.diſeaſes alone.